Selection from the Records of the Madras Government.

THE NAYAR BRIGADE

OF

TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1898.

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PREFACE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

The earliest record we have of the strength and composition of the Military Forces of Travancore dates from about the year 1757. There was then an army of 30,000 Nayars (10,000 regular and 20,000 irregular infantry). In the year 1780 it consisted of about 50,000 men disciplined according to European manner; in addition the State could command in times of need 100,000 Nayars and Chogas, armed with bows, arrows, spears, swords and battle axes. A portion of the army was known as the Carnatic Brigade. Its origin is uncertain. It would appear from the treaty of 1795 that the Travancore army did not consist of Nayars only, but contained also men from the Eastern side of the Ghauts. Whether the Carnatic Brigade took its name from the presence of these men, or whether it was a remnant of a force sent by the Nawab of the Carnatic to assist Travancore during internal troubles, is not known. By the treaty of 1795 the Travancore troops were bound to aid the East India Company in its wars, and a portion of the Travancore army was employed with the British troops in Lord Cornwallis' operations against Tippoo Sultan. This Carnatic Brigade was under the command of Colonel Daly (1789 to 1809), its head-quarters were at Alleppey, and it consisted of 5 battalions of Infantry and 1 battalion of Artillery. The rest of the force was under Native Commanders.

Day's *Land of the Perumals, page* 48.

Major Drury's précis of Father Bartholomeo's travels in Travancore.

Selections, page 20.
* Capt. Daly's memorial, 21st May 1842.

2. Colonel Daly was not the first European Commander in Travancore, for we have on record the fact that a *Monsieur Eustathius de Lannoy*, who was a Fleming by birth, obtained service in Travancore. De Lannoy was a prisoner captured by the Travancore troops from the Dutch when the latter attempted to seize Colachel in the year 1741. He was kindly treated by the Rajah and joined the Travancore army as a Captain and eventually succeeded, in the year 1761, Marthanda Pillai, the celebrated Commander-in-Chief of Rajah Vunji Bala. De Lannoy is reported to have driven the Samuri † on the otherside of the river from Allengad and Codungallor, assigned a small spot to the king of Cochin for his support, made himself master of all the fortresses, put the king's troops on the same footing as Europeans, divided among them the conquered lands, caused them frequently to march through the country with full military parade in order to keep the people in subjection, and after Rajah Vira Marthanda's ‡ death gave the kingdom in which perfect tranquillity was now restored to Rajah Rama Vurma who had just entered the 24th year of his age. De Lannoy constructed the Fort at Oodayaghirry near Nagercoil, the walls of which are still existing but in a ruinous state, and here it was that he was buried (1777). His tomb may still be seen in the ruined chapel inside the fort now overgrown with jungle. It bears this inscription:

1761-1777.

> "*Hic jacet EUSTATHIUS BENEDICTUS de LANNOY qui tanquam dux generalis militiae Travancotidis praefuit ac per annos XXXVII fermé summâ felicitate regi inserviit, cui omnia regna ex Caiamcolum usque ad Cochin vi armorum ac terrore subjecit. Vixit annos LXII menses V et mortuus est die 1 Junii MDCCLXXVII.*
>
> *Requiescat in pace.*"

Major Drury's pamphlet. *Vide* para. 62.

3. In 1805 when Lord Wellesley was Governor-General of India, a new treaty was concluded with the Rajah of Travancore, by which the Rajah was relieved of his obligation of lending his troops to assist the British in their wars. At the same time, however, it was stipulated that the Rajah should pay to the Honourable East India Company a sum equivalent to

1805.

Treaties of 1785 & 1805.

Note.—Marginal references give the authority for statements made in the text.
* The first nine paragraphs only have been printed.
† Evidently the Zamorin of Calicut.
‡ Marthanda Vurma (Vira means brave).

the expenses of 4 regiments, N.I., in addition to the sum then payable by the treaty of 1795 for the maintenance of 3 regiments of sepoys, 1 company of European Artillery, and 2 companies of Lascars.

A memorial to the Madras Government by Captain Daly.

1808. 4. In 1808 Colonel Daly was confidentially employed by the Resident in negotiating the retirement from office of Dewan Veloo Tampi.

Shungunny Menon's *History of Travancore.*

1808. 5. In the same year (1808) Dewan Veloo Tampi represented to the Resident that the State was unable to bear the additional burden imposed upon them by the maintenance of the Company's troops, and that the treaty of 1805 had been extorted from the Rajah. Believing the Dewan to be the principal adviser in these complaints against the British Government and Colonel Daly's mission having failed, the Resident insisted upon the former's removal to which he professedly acquiesced, but, in the meantime, he secretly inflamed the minds of the populace and attempted to bring about an insurrection, the aim and object of which was the assassination of the British Resident. Reports having reached the latter of the disaffection which prevailed in the country, and various rumours of the rising of the whole people having got abroad, the Resident felt the necessity of summoning military aid without delay, and troops were immediately put in motion both from Trichinopoly and Malabar in order to put down the rising. Anxious to strike a blow before the arrival of the troops the rumour of whose approach had now reached him, the Dewan, on the night of the 28th December 1808, prepared in secret a party of armed men, who at his instigation surrounded the house at Cochin where the Resident was then living. Colonel Macaulay being aroused appeared at the window when he was immediately fired at, but without effect. Perceiving the danger which surrounded him, he hastened to hide himself in a small room where he remained concealed in safety during the whole night. On the following morning, a vessel appeared in the river containing a portion of the troops which had been despatched from Malabar, and this precipitated the retreat of the armed band of insurgents. Colonel Macaulay thereupon took refuge on board the vessel. After this Dewan Veloo Tampi shook off all pretence and appeared in open insurrection. He demanded that Colonel Daly should lead the Carnatic Brigade against the British troops, and, on that officer refusing to do so, he was confined, was kept by the Dewan a close prisoner for 7 weeks, and was in imminent danger of being put to death. The Carnatic Brigade did not join the Dewan; the rest of the troops however obeyed his orders. At this time the Military establishment of Travancore consisted of 12 battalions commanded by Europeans or the descendants of Europeans. A few engagements took place between them and the subsidiary force stationed at Quilon and other regiments that were brought into the country to crush the revolt. The action fought * at Aramboli and Nagercoil on the 10th February 1809 proved completely decisive and brought the insurrection to a close. The Travancore troops suffered severely. The British troops being now able to communicate with one another, gradually converged towards the capital and eventually encamped in the Cantonment at Trivandrum, where they afterwards built the barracks now occupied by the Nayar Brigade. The Rajah, alarmed at the near approach of the British troops, hastened to tender his submission to the British Resident. The Dewan fled to the jungles, and, being pursued from place to place, was eventually put to death by his brother, or, as some say, committed suicide to avoid capture.

Captain Daly's Memorial.

Selections, page 1.

1809.

Shungunny Menon's History.

Selection from records, page 1.

1809. 6. After the disturbance was quelled, the Travancore troops were reduced by order of the British Government, and the manufacture and possession by individuals of arms and ammunition was strictly prohibited and enforced. A few companies about 700 men of the first Nayar Battalion were however left for purposes of State and ceremony and were allowed to retain possession of a few unserviceable muskets. They were placed under the command of Subadar Maha Singh, an officer of the Madras Cavalry. This remnant of the old Nayar Battalion formed the nucleus of the present Nayar Brigade,

Captain Sheridan's Memo. No. 1 and Shungunny Menon's History.

* See Colonel Welsh's *Military Reminiscences*, Vol. I. He commanded the force that entered Travancore through the Aramboly Pass.

on the organization of which a few years later, it was converted into the 1st Battalion of Her Highness the Ranee's troops. The designation Nayar Brigade was not used till the year 1830. On the disbandment of the troops, guards over all important posts were, by order, furnished from the British Regiments in Travancore, and were ordered to stand fast until tranquillity was restored throughout the country and all signs of commotion should have vanished.

7. In April 1817, Colonel Munro, the Resident in Travancore, proposed to the Madras Government, on the motion of Her Highness the Ranee Regent, a re-organization of the troops. In doing so, he said that the existing remnant, 700 men, of the old army of Travancore, which had been disbanded after the war of 1809, was of little utility, as they were, without arms or discipline, and that Her Highness was anxious to increase the strength and efficiency of her force and to have a European Officer in command. The proposal was to increase the strength of the small body of Nayar Infantry to 1,200, to supply them with arms, and to place them under the command of Captain McLeod, an officer who, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, was then employed in Travancore as Killadar of the Fort at Trivandrum and in command of the Ranee's escort of Cavalry. As a matter of fact Captain McLeod had, at the time this proposal was made, already, at the request of the Ranee, assumed the general charge of the Nayar Infantry, but as his appointment was only a temporary one, the Ranee was anxious to have it confirmed. The further consideration of the scheme was still pending in 1818, for the Resident not having received the orders of Government wrote again on the subject saying "that the proposed increase of the Nayar "troops will be attended with several advantages: the finances of Travancore "being in a most prosperous state and the maintenance of an augmented body "of the Nayar troops would unite more closely the Rajah with the people and "provide for the relief of the Company's troops from several detached duties and "likewise for the maintenance of internal peace in Travancore during the eventual "absence of the greatest part of the whole of the subsidiary force." The decision was postponed by Government owing to the absence of the Resident on leave. Eventually however it would appear that the application was sanctioned in 1818 by the Right Honourable Hugh Elliott, Governor of Madras.

1817.

Selections from records, page 1.

1818.

8. The 1st Battalion being already on the rolls, Captain McLeod raised the 2nd Battalion by the voluntary enlistment of men of the country of the Nayar caste. A detachment of Artillery was also formed. One officer being found insufficient for the re-organized troops, the Resident wrote shortly afterwards to the Madras Government asking for the services of four additional officers, one for each battalion as Commandant, and one for each battalion as Adjutant. But as he recognized the fact that there might be a difficulty in supplying the officers asked for, he suggested the possibility of an officer on the half-pay list of His Majesty's army being available, who might be desirous of employment in India. The Commander-in-Chief to whom the application was referred stated that it was utterly impossible to spare the officers asked for from the Regular army. However Captain Gray, an officer on the half-pay list, was found, and he was permitted to place himself at the disposal of the Resident with a view to his appointment as Commandant of one of the battalions of the Nayar Infantry. Shortly after the appointment of Captain Gray, the Resident reported to the Madras Government that Captain McLeod had greater influence over Her Highness the Ranee than he thought was desirable, and, as a result, that officer was called upon to resign, which he accordingly did, and Captain Gray assumed command.

1819.

Selections from records, page 4.

Selections from records, page 5.

9. At this time 1819, the country to the south was infested with banditti, who encouraged by the defenceless state of the inhabitants (who were disarmed and prohibited from possessing arms after the war of 1809), drove them from some of the most fertile ghauts in Travancore. In order to meet the want of arms, the Resident recommended that a supply of 2,100 repaired rifles and bayonets and a brigade of brass 6 pounder gun, the latter for firing salutes, together with the necessary supply of gunpowder, should be made to the Travancore Government on payment, and this proposition was sanctioned, and both rifles, guns and powder were received.

1819.

Selections from records, page 8.

Selections from records, pages 8 and 124–25.

10. The application for 4 officers of the Regular army having failed and only one officer (Captain Gray) of the half-pay list as proposed by the Resident being forthcoming, the Travancore Government appointed local officers to fill the appointments, and Mr. Henry Daly, son of Colonel Daly of the old Travancore Carnatic Brigade, was appointed Lieutenant Commanding the 2nd Battalion, dated 28th January 1819; Mr. William Sheridan, relative of an officer of the subsidiary force at Quilon, was appointed Lieutenant Commanding the 1st Battalion, dated 28th January 1819; and Mr. W. F. Nixon from Trichinopoly was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster.* Neets or commissions were issued by the Travancore Government to these local officers, and it also appears that officers of the Company's troops also received neets giving them a step in rank above that which they held in each case in the British service.† All these appointments were made in 1819, in which year the re-organization of the brigade was thoroughly completed.

1819.

Copies of the Neets or Commissions.

11. The Commandant's pay was Rs. 1,000 and that of the other 3 officers Rs. 200 each per mensem. According to official returns the following was the strength of the troops on its re-organization by Captain McLeod in 1819. It is difficult to reconcile the numbers given with the Resident's original proposal to increase the strength to 1,200 men, and it can only be supposed that, when the actual re-organization took place, sanction was given for a larger increase of men, and this is supported by a memorandum written by one of the Subadars-Major of the brigade in 1854, in which he says that Captain McLeod obtained permission from the Resident to enlist more men to raise the battalions to 1,000 men each. But it would however appear from a statement made by the Resident in a letter, dated June 1862, that a mistaken interpretation was put on Colonel Munro's proposition to raise the existing force to 1,200 men, and that 1,200 men were raised in addition to the 700 already on the rolls:—

Selections, page 47. Letter from the palace to the Dewan, No. 15682, dated 28th January 1819.

Subadar-Major's memo. Selections, page 24.

Selections, page 16. Report to Government of India, dated 7th March 1842.

Strength of the Nayar Troops on re-organization by Captain McLeod.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

1 Captain Commanding the Brigade.
1 Lieutenant Commanding the 1st Battalion.
1 Lieutenant Commanding the 2nd Battalion.
1 Lieutenant and Quarter Master.

1ST BATTALION 10 COMPANIES.

10 Subadars.
10 Jemadars.
50 Havildars.
50 Naigues.
23 Drummers and Fifers.
1,000 Sepoys.

2ND BATTALION 10 COMPANIES.

10 Subadars.
10 Jemadars.
50 Havildars.
50 Naigues.
23 Drummers and Fifers.
1,000 Sepoys.

ARTILLERY.

1 Jemadar.
2 Havildars.
2 Naigues.
25 Golandazees.

ATTACHED.

1 Interpreter.
1 Samprathy.
2 Head Accountants. (Shekaries.)
20 Company Writers.
2 Native Doctors.
1 Store Superintendent.
1 Store Native Writer.
1 Maistry Tailor.
2 Tailors.
2 Smiths.
2 Hammermen.
2 Bellows Boys.
2 Puckalies.

Total of all ranks 2,350.

12. The principal duties imposed by the Sircar on the brigade after the re-organization were of a civil or police nature. They were employed in guarding prisons, taking charge of prisoners and

1820.

Captain Sheridan's Memo. No. 2. Selections, page 10.

* 27th September 1819.

† The last neet issued was to Colonel Ketchen.

others in course of transit from station to station, preventing smuggling, seizing robbers and men charged with offences, assisting Tahsildars and Civil officers in the collection of revenue, serving as guards and orderlies to Civil officers and in employment about the pagodas on various duties during festivals. The number thus employed in 1820 amounted to 773 at 66 different stations. The remainder of the troops being at head-quarters.

13. In the execution of their duties, the men of the brigade frequently came into collision with the Civil authorities. This state of affairs was brought to the notice of the Sircar by the Officer Commanding in 1824, and he pointed out how it affected the efficiency of the men. Thereon the Sircar resolved on a reduction of the brigade in order to raise funds for the employment of policemen for the performance of the duties till then undertaken by the Military. Nothing however was done until 1826, when a reduction of 25 sepoys per company was made, or a total of 500 men. After this reduction each company consisted of 75 sepoys. The other ranks were left intact.

1824. **1826.** Captain Sheridan's Memo. No. 2.

14. Shortly after the reduction of the brigade in 1826, namely in June 1827, Captain Gray Commanding the Brigade appointed Mr. Comely (son of a Sergeant of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of foot) Quarter-master-Sergeant of the brigade on a salary of Sircar Rs. 70 (British Rs. 68-12-4) per mensem. Sergeant Comely was the first European Non-commissioned officer appointed to the brigade.

1827. Report to Government of India, dated 7th March 1842.

15. In 1830 a second reduction of the brigade took place. Each company was reduced by 5 sepoys and the brigade by 100 men.

1830. Captain Sheridan's Memo. No. 2.

16. In 1831 Captain Faris of the 1st Madras Cavalry was employed as Commanding Officer of the Nayar Brigade, but there is nothing on record to show the date of his appointment.* It is very difficult from the information available to trace any of the earlier appointments of officers to the brigade. The Commanding Officer was, however, invariably an officer of the British service, usually a Captain; though these officers are mentioned in the records as Majors, that rank was, as a rule, purely local, being conferred by His Highness the Rajah. It seems that, when Captain Faris commanded the brigade, the British troops at Quilon were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Downes. The former officer was next senior officer in Travancore holding a British Commission, and doubts arose as to whether, in the event of Colonel Downes being incapacitated by sickness from exercising his command, Captain Faris would, as next senior officer, be entitled to assume command of the British troops in Travancore. The Resident doubted whether, seeing that Captain Faris was commanding His Highness the Rajah's troops, he would be permitted to leave and proceed to Quilon for the purpose of taking command there. The Madras Government, on the matter being laid before them, ruled that, in the event of the senior officer at Quilon being unable to exercise his command, the next senior officer present on the spot would be entitled to do so, and, excepting on actual service, the Officer Commanding the Rajah's force would not be at liberty to interfere with the Company's troops. This ruling is still in force with the exception that, when his Highness' troops are paraded with British troops, the senior officer of either holding a British Commission assumes command.

1831. Selections from records, page 121. Neets. Selections, page 121. Resident's letter to O.C., Nayar Brigade, dated 24th May 1825.

17. In 1832 the pay of the Lieutenant Commanding Battalions was increased to Rs. 300 a month. Between the last mentioned date and 1834, it is exceedingly difficult, indeed well nigh impossible, to trace in detail the changes that occurred in the brigade, but little worthy of note appears to have taken place.

1832-1834. Selections, page 47.

18. From a despatch, dated 5th November 1834, No. 4, Political, from the Honourable Court of Directors, the name of an officer not found before is mentioned, namely Lieutenant Staig. It would seem from this despatch that the appointment of this Officer and Captain Faris had

1834.

* He commenced issuing orders to the brigade in 1830.

been taken exception to by the Governor-General, who had called for explanations, which were given, and, as the despatch says, no subsequent notice was taken by the Governor-General of the explanations offered. The Court of Directors were however in possession of the papers, which must evidently have been forwarded by the Supreme Government. The Court considered that the explanation offered in Captain Faris' case was satisfactory, but they did not consider it to be so in the case of Lieutenant Staig, for they stated that, as he did not hold a commission in the British service, his appointment was at variance with their orders. These orders, they concluded, had not been communicated to the Madras Government, and for this reason and because Lieutenant Staig's services were considered highly important, they stated their intention of not enforcing their orders in his case; but, in future, they expressed their desire that their orders on this subject should not be departed from. Until quite recently when Lieutenant Ferguson was appointed, no local officer has since Lieutenant Staig been employed in Travancore.

1835.

19. A reference to the statement in paragraph 11 giving the strength of the brigade on its re-organization in 1819 shows that 2 Native doctors were entertained. These Native doctors treated the men of the brigade according to the Native system, and it was not apparently until the year 1835 that the European method of treatment was introduced; for, in that year, Dr. Brown, the Durbar Physician, was appointed to supervise the brigade hospital in addition to his other duties.

In the same year (1835), a European Drill Instructor was attached, and the services of Sergeant Ashford of the 54th Regiment of foot were obtained on a salary of Sircar Rs. 70 per mensem, subsequently raised to Rs. 85 a month.

1836.

Selections, page 47.

20. In 1836 His Highness the Rajah was pleased to appoint the Commanding Officer Captain Campbell to be a Major, and increased his pay to Rs. 1,050 a month, and the Lieutenants of battalions to be Captains on Rs. 400 a month being an increase of Rs. 100, it being stipulated that, in order to prevent any necessity for a further increase in the number of European officers in the corps, Captains Daly and Sheridan should perform precisely the same duties as they did before their promotion.

* In the same year, the British Subsidiary force was withdrawn except one regiment at Quilon, and as a consequence all the guards furnished by the Subsidiary force were taken over by the Nayar troops.

1838.

Selections, pages 79 and 80.

21. In 1838 the Resident reported to Government the death at Trivandrum of Lieutenant Falkney of the Bombay Military service (Captain in the Nayar Brigade), and, in doing so, he said he believed that it was customary for the Resident to recommend the officers selected for service in Travancore. He, however, had no one to recommend, and begged to leave the selection to the Madras Government, suggesting at the same time that Major Campbell the Commanding Officer might be allowed on that occasion to make a selection. Government, however, stated that they considered it was important that the selection of officers for appointments to Native States should continue with Government, and expressed their hope, at an early date, to be able to place the services of an officer at the disposal of the Travancore Government with a view to his being employed in the brigade.

1838.

Selections, page 48.

22. The pay and allowances of officers in the brigade seems to have given rise to endless references to Government, and they, in 1838, for the first time, laid down that officers of the Company's service in the employment of the Travancore Sircar should receive as fixed pay the allowances they would draw with their regiments with such additions for commanding a brigade, regiment or company, as His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Government, might be pleased to grant. It was also laid down that the amount of the salaries of the local officers was a matter entirely for the consideration of the Sircar, which Government would no doubt take a liberal view, and would place those officers on an equal footing with the Company's officers employed

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* *Sketches of the relations subsisting between the British Government in India and the different Native States*, by Captain J. Sutherland, 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry, dated 1837, and letter from Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade to the Officer Commanding Oodayaghirry, dated 25th September 1836.

in Travancore. This order caused the Resident to write to Government saying that, if the situation of the European local officers was to be assimilated to that of those in the Company's service in the command of brigades, regiments, or companies, a new organization of the brigade would be required, for, although composed of 2 battalions, there was no separate command nor independent authority, the two senior officers, Captains Daly and Logan, being returned as Acting Adjutants to their respective battalions and not as Commandants, Lieutenant Staig, a local officer, being Quartermaster to both, all orders being issued by the Commandant, Major Campbell, who signed all the returns of both battalions. It was therefore suggested by the Resident that the corps might be more properly denominated a regiment of 2 battalions and commanded by a regimental officer than a brigade with a Brigadier in command. It was further pointed out that Major Campbell would be a loser if he were placed on the allowances of an officer with his regiment. In consequence of this representation, the Madras Government did not press their recommendation. The matter was shortly afterwards brought to the notice of the Rajah with the result that Major Campbell received, in 1841, an increase of Rs. 157 per mensem, the local Captains an increase of Rs. 52, and local Lieutenants of Rs. 91. These increases to the local officers then equalized the allowances of the local officers with those of officers of similar rank in the Company's army. The Commandant's pay therefore stood at Rs. 1,207 and that of the two Captains commanding battalions at Rs. 452 each.

Selections, page 48.

Selections, page 48.

1840.

23. In 1840 the Madras Government declined to sanction the recommendation of the Resident that a young gentleman by name De Lasselle should be appointed to the brigade on the ground that they were precluded from doing so by the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated 5th November 1834 (above referred to). Although unconnected with the brigade, it may be mentioned in passing that this despatch gives us two pieces of information enabling us (1) to trace back the original, or perhaps one should say the approximate, date when the return of Europeans and East Indians in the service of Travancore, still rendered by the Resident, was first submitted, for mention is made therein of the first return of Europeans and East Indians, (2) the origin of the order requiring the appointments of all British subjects in Native States to be regularly reported to the Court of Directors with the reasons for making such appointments and any circumstances connected therewith, which would enable the Court of Directors to judge of their necessity or expediency. The Court of Directors, however, stated that they did not intend to include in their order situations of a private or menial kind, but only such as were of a public nature. The only difference between the present and the then existing practice is that, in those days, the report was submitted only after appointments were made, while at the present time no appointment of a European can be made without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government.

Selections, page 80.

1840.

24. Consequent on a representation by the Commercial Agent and Superintendent of Police at Alleppey of the inadequacy of the Detachment of the Nayar Brigade stationed at that place for the protection of the extensive and valuable property of the Sircar as well as for the preservation of the public peace, the Resident, after personal investigation, decided, in 1840, to recommend that an addition to the Alleppey detachment should be made. This recommendation was carried out, and Government were applied to for the services of an additional officer to command all the detachments of the brigade in the North. Captain Ross of the 17th Madras Native Infantry was accordingly appointed and held the command until two years later (1842), when he was succeeded by Lieutenant Price of the 34th Regiment, and on the latter officer being permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, the post was not again filled.

Selections, page 14.

Selections, page 14.

1841.

25. In addition to the uses to which the brigade was put, which have been enumerated above, they were and still are employed in many, if not all, important State ceremonies of a religious character. The European officers were always expected to parade with the troops on these occasions. This custom of employing European officers seems to have been in vogue throughout India, for, in 1841, the matter formed the subject of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government directing that the practice

Selections, page 15.

should, as far as practicable, be discontinued, and that the Native Princes should be made aware of their wishes. Directly the Resident made an intimation to this effect to the Rajah, His Highness, before the receipt of the despatch, voluntarily absolved the European officers of the brigade from attendance at any ceremonies of a religious nature. This exemption still obtains, and the only occasions on which European officers are now expected to attend State ceremonies are the birthday of the Maharajah and the annual Sasthamangalom and Poojapura processions.* On these occasions, the European officers merely fall in, salute His Highness the Maharajah, and then fall out again, leaving the command of the troops to the senior Native officer. On the death of a Maharajah or of any member of his family, the European officers have to fall in with the troops on foot, to salute the remains when they are taken to the cremation ground, after which the command devolves, as at other religious ceremonies, on the senior Native officer. Custom, however, it would seem, prescribes that the European officers should remain until after the funeral pyre has been set alight, when they are at liberty to depart. On the death of the Elaya Rajah in 1895, the European officers were present with the brigade in the fort from about 11-30 P.M to 4-30 A.M. There was some delay in carrying out the funeral arrangements, and the actual lighting of the pyre did not take place until about the latter hour.

1842.

26. In 1842 the Government of India called for a report on the Nayar Brigade, and this was furnished by Captain Daly, the Acting Commandant. Captain Daly was not permitted to hold the command for long, for, in the following year, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lockhart was appointed Commandant. Captain Daly objected to his supersession, as he had with success on a former occasion in 1839, when Captain Logan, his junior in the brigade, was appointed Commandant. The Court of Directors, on the present occasion in a despatch, dated 1843, said that, in their opinion, Captain Daly, a local officer and the senior both in military rank and also in the brigade, should not have been superseded, and that an officer, his senior in rank, should have been appointed if it was inexpedient that he should get the vacancy, and they directed that Government should revise the appointment in conformity with their views. This was done a few months later, when Captain and Brevet Major Gunning was appointed Commandant in 1844, in succession to Lieutenant Lockhart, in which year also Captain Davies, one of the Battalion Commandants vacated his appointment. Lieutenant Staig, the Brigade Quartermaster, then applied to be appointed to the vacancy with the local rank of Captain. This application was forwarded to Government by the Resident, who drew attention to the fact that Lieutenant Staig had nearly 13 years' service in Travancore and was an officer of approved conduct and character, to whom the command of a battalion was the only promotion and pecuniary advantage to which he as a local officer could look forward. The Resident also requested that, in the event of Lieutenant Staig's application being favourably received, Government would nominate a junior subaltern to succeed him as Quartermaster. Government replied that a subaltern officer would be placed at the disposal of the Resident to fill the appointment of Quartermaster, and further ruled that, in future, the appointment of Quartermaster when filled by an officer of the Company's service should be vacated when the holder was promoted to be a Regimental Captain. This was evidently done to prevent Lieutenant Staig being superseded.

1843.

Selections, page 121. No. 6, dated 28th June 1843, Political.

1844.

Selections, page 81. Letter from Resident to Government No. 8, dated 6th May 1844, and G.O., No. 183, dated 8th June 1844.

G.O., No. 183, dated 8th June 1844.

1847.

Resident's letter No. 35, dated 9th October 1847. Selections, page 22.

27. In 1847 a regular system of pensions on a small scale was sanctioned, and 129 of all ranks were transferred to the pension establishment "a much larger proportion," the Resident said in writing to Government, "than are likely to be brought forward again." It was resolved by the Sircar after the first batch of men had been pensioned to limit the expenses of the pension establishment to 3 per cent. on the pay of the Native officers and men of the brigade. This arrangement remained in force until 1871.

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* *The Sasthamangalom Procession.*—His Highness the Maharajah goes in state to the pagoda at Sasthamangalom, a village about 3 miles from Trivandrum, on an auspicious day soon after the anniversary of his birthday.

Poojapura Procession.—His Highness the Maharajah goes to Poojapura Hill in connection with the Dusserah festival.

1847. 28. When the pension scheme was established, a Staff officer on Rs. 100 a month was appointed for the first time.

29. In 1848 the Collector of Tinnevelly made a claim for duty on gunpowder in transit from Palamcottah to Trivandrum for the use of the Nayar Brigade, such powder having been supplied on payment from the arsenal at the former station. This led the Resident to write to the Madras Government saying that such a demand for duty had never been made before the promulgation of Act VI of 1844; since which duties on all articles passing the frontier had been more rigorously exacted. He however said that he felt sure that it was never intended by Government that such a duty should be levied on military stores supplied to a friendly State from the Company's own arsenals. Government taking the same view as the Resident directed that no duty should be charged on military stores supplied to Travancore. Resident's letter No. 4, dated 19th January 1848. Selections, page 127.

1848.

30. In the following year the Resident asked for the services of an officer to replace Lieutenant Crewe, who was Quartermaster and Staff officer. This officer was appointed to the brigade in September 1844. He must have been the junior officer asked for by the Resident to replace Lieutenant Staig as Quartermaster, should Government sanction the latter's promotion to the command of a battalion of the brigade, and he must have been the first Staff officer appointed under the arrangement of 1847. After a trial of two years Lieutenant, or as he was now Captain, Staig was apparently found not to be a success as a Battalion Commander, for the proposal made by the Resident is that he revert to his old appointment of Quartermaster for which it was found he was better adapted. The Resident in writing to Government pointed out that this arrangement would, if a subaltern with the local rank of Captain were appointed to succeed Captain Staig in command of a battalion, result in a small saving (Rs. 26) to the Travancore Government. It was also proposed that Captain Staig should, in addition to the office of Quartermaster, also hold that of Staff officer. Whether this proposition was sanctioned is not known, for Government merely said in their order thereon that an officer to replace Lieutenant Crewe would be appointed. Selections, page 23.

1849.

31. In June 1850 Major Grant was appointed Commandant of the Brigade. Not fully comprehending the habits of the men and the constitution of the brigade, he issued stringent orders regarding the performance of guard and garrison duties somewhat similar to those obtaining in the Regular army. He ordered the daily relief of guards in place of reliefs on every fourth day as had been and is to this day customary. This overtaxed the men's energies and deprived them of the leisure they otherwise had to attend to the cultivation of their fields and gardens, the produce of which was necessary to their subsistence. Many men in consequence deserted the service or took their discharge. The Resident therefore found it necessary to point out to Colonel Grant the great difference existing between the Nayar troops and a regiment of the Regular army. The Resident's representation probably had the effect of restoring matters to their former footing, for nothing more is recorded. Major Maclean's memo. Selections, page 33.

1850.

32. In 1851 a separate Medical officer, Dr. Sperschneider, was appointed to the brigade, and the Durbar Physician was relieved of the medical charge.

1851.

33. Lieutenant Daly was promoted to Captain by neet or commission from His Highness the Rajah in 1836, and this rank he was still holding in 1854. He then made an unsuccessful application for promotion to the Brevet rank of Major. This was referred by the Durbar to the Resident who, in his turn, referred it for the decision of Government saying that the Nayar Brigade appeared invariably to have been commanded by officers holding the rank of Regimental Captain, Brevet Major, or Major in the Company's service, and that he was doubtful of the effect which Captain Daly's promotion to the rank of Major might have on the future appointment of Company's officers to the brigade. The Madras Government doubted the expediency of His Despatch No. 107, dated 6th December 1854, from Court of Directors. Selections, page 113.

1854.

Highness conferring on Captain Daly, a local officer of the brigade, the Brevet rank of Major; and the Court of Directors, while noticing with satisfaction the testimony borne by the Resident to the character and services of Captain Daly, concurred with the Madras Government in thinking his promotion inexpedient.

1855.

Selections, pages 98-100.

34. In 1854 the command of the brigade again fell vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, and Captain Daly again endeavoured to obtain command and complained of his supersession. The Madras Government in replying observed that he was not entitled to command during the lengthened period for which Colonel Grant was to be absent, and pointed out that the orders of the Court of Directors refusing to allow him the local rank of Major showed that they were not disposed to approve that the command should devolve on him either permanently or for a protracted period, and further they were of opinion that, as Captain Daly, who had recently made application for a retiring pension, was unequal to the duties of a battalion, he could scarcely be deemed equal to the command of a whole brigade. This reply was approved by the Court of Directors.

Letter from Resident, No. 222, dated 5th February 1855.

In this year (1855) the pay of the European Non-commissioned officers was raised to Rs. 100 per mensem.

1861.

35. Only once again in the records is the name of Captain Daly to be found, that is, in the year 1861, and then only retrospectively, when he is referred to as having remonstrated on Dr. Patterson, the Durbar Physician, having been given precedence of himself. This objection was made some years previously to 1861. The result of his remonstrance was that, in consequence of his long service, it was decided he should rank next the Commanding Officer and that the Durbar Physician should come after him. Captain Daly retired in 1860 on a pension of Rs. 350 per mensem after a service in the brigade of 41 years.

Resident's letter No. 308, dated 18th February 1860.

Selections, pages 113 et. seq.

36. This question of rank seems to have always been a trouble in Travancore. In the correspondence of 1861, it was referred to Government in consequence of a disagreement as to how the British officers should take rank. It appears that an officer of the Company's service (Captain Young) was appointed to the brigade, and he, on joining and in the absence of the Commandant, assumed command of the brigade from Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Hay, his junior officer in rank, but his senior by reason of length of service in the brigade. Captain Hay objected as he said that, by the orders of the Government of India as he was senior in the brigade to Captain Young, he should not have been superseded by the last-named officer. The Resident agreed with Captain Hay and said that he was satisfied that Captain Young assuming command was a mistake. A few days after the date of Captain Hay's letter complaining of his supersession, Captain Young raised the question of precedence through the Commanding Officer. As a result of the reference it was ruled that the Durbar Physician should take rank and sit next to the Officer Commanding at Durbars and before the second in command, and that the officers of the brigade should take rank according to their commission in the brigade.

Selections, pages 113 et seq. 19th September 1836, No. 182.

1863.

37. In the year 1863, the third reduction in the strength of the brigade took place. This reduction consisted of—

Selections, pages 29 et. seq.

1 Captain.	20 Naigues.
20 Havildars.	260 Sepoys.

24 sepoys were almost immediately afterwards re-enlisted.

Selections, pages 29 et. seq. G.O., No. 360, dated 3rd December 1863.

The 2 battalions were thus formed into 16 companies, 12 of which consisted of 72 privates and the other 4, 75 each. The object of this reduction is not clear. It was very likely effected so as to enable the Sircar to make a further addition to the Police force without any great extra expense. But from a subsequent request of the Madras Government that information should be given as to whether the pay of the men had been raised since the reduction, it may be inferred that the object was in part at least to increase the pay of the men of the brigade. The exact strength of the brigade after its reduction in November 1863 was as follows :—

Subadars	16	Naigues	‡ 83
Jemadars	* 17	Sepoys	§ 1,209
Havildars	† 83	Drummers, fifers and buglers	§ 46

38. In consequence of the fourth European officer having been dispensed with as mentioned above, the duties of Quartermaster and Staff officer were apportioned between the Officers Commanding Battalions, and their pay was raised to Rs. 500 per mensem. They also subsequently received house-rent Rs. 50 each, in lieu of a free house if such was not available. The pay of the Commanding Officer was however in consequence of the reduction in the strength of the brigade reduced to Rs. 1,000 a month with effect from the retirement of Colonel Drury the Commandant at the time of re-organization.

Selections, pages 31 *et. seq.* G.O., No. 360, dated 3rd December 1863. Selections, pages 65 and 66. G.O., No. 262, dated 30th June 1814; and G.O., No. 313, dated 25th July 1874. Selections, page 55. G.O., No. 93, dated 6th April 1867.

The total reduction effected on three occasions || amounted to—

1 Captain.	20 Naigues.
20 Havildars.	860 Sepoys.

39. After the reduction of officers and men in 1863 and the revision of the pay of the European officers, the Madras Government had inquired, as stated in paragraph 37, to what extent the pay of the men of the brigade had been increased, and the Resident was requested to submit for the information of Government a brief report on the organization, discipline and efficiency of the Brigade. Major Maclean consequently drew up for the Resident a memorandum (*vide* page 57 of selections) furnishing the necessary information.

1863.

40. In 1866 the European Drill Instructor was appointed to perform the duties of Quartermaster-Sergeant in addition to his own, with an additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

1866.

41. On reference to paragraph 3 of the Resident's letter No. 1-A, dated 4th January 1868, mention will be found of old and new barracks. The old Brigade barracks and Parade ground were situated where the present Huzur Cutcherry now stands, and these barracks were pulled down in order to enable the cutcherry to be built. The question of accommodating the Nayar troops was solved by permitting them to occupy the barracks built by the British troops about the year 1809 (*vide* paragraph 5 of this memorandum). These barracks were and are clearly British property, and the brigade is only permitted to occupy them temporarily on the condition that they are kept in a proper state of repair and that they are vacated whenever required by the British Government and at the shortest notice.

1868.

Selections, page 138. Resident's letter, No. 1344, dated 31st July 1866.

42. When the brigade was re-organized by Captain McLeod in 1819, it was supplied with repaired muskets from the British Arsenals. These were old flint locks and were apparently in use down to the year 1868, when the Sircar expressed its desire to replace them by the smooth bore muskets used by Native (British) Regiments and through the Resident asked for a supply of 1,342. The correspondence extended to 1870 when the Resident again represented that the arms then in use were in a dangerous condition. It had, it seems, been the desire of the Officer Commanding to re-arm the brigade with rifles, but he changed his mind on the grounds that the course of musketry would be too difficult, the cost of the weapon greater, and the services of a Musketry Instructor indispensable. He added that he doubted whether, seeing that service in jungle tracts ¶ was obligatory, proper care would be taken of them. The Madras Government on receipt of the Resident's letter stated that they were of opinion that the Nayar Brigade should be armed with the same description of small arms as it was proposed to supply to the British Native Infantry ** Regiments, as the brigade was commanded by British officers

1868.

1870.

G.O., No. 165, dated 13th May 1870.

* Includes 1 Jemadar of Artillery.
† Includes 2 Havildars of Artillery.
‡ Includes 2 Naigues of Artillery.
§ Includes 25 Sepoys of Artillery and 20 bandsmen.
|| 1826, 1830, 1863.
¶ This is not so now, the Cardamon Hill Detachment has been withdrawn, and the men are only detached for duty at the principal towns in Travancore.
** It is believed Snider Rifles.

and drilled on the British system; but as it was probable that there would be considerable delay in the final disposal of the question they assented as a temporary measure to the proposal to arm the Nayar Brigade with short smooth bore percussion muskets such as were used by the Madras Police. This temporary arrangement did not meet with the approval of the Sircar, and the Dewan said that they would not have proposed the supply of the smooth bore muskets if there was any prospect of further change and additional expense, which the views of the Madras Government would involve. The Madras Government merely recorded the Resident's letter, in which he represented this objection on the part of the Sircar. It seems that the smooth bore muskets were not available for issue from the Madras Arsenal, for they were obtained from London from Messrs. Greener & Co., and at the same time accoutrements for issue with the rifles were also purchased. There is no record of what accoutrements were in use with the brigade in early days. Those obtained from Messrs. Greener & Co. were of black leather and consisted of waist belt with pouch and a cross-belt pouch. At a later period these were replaced by buff leather accoutrements, and the same description of accoutrements are now in use. Prior to the receipt of the muskets (sword bayonets were also obtained at the same time) and accoutrements from Messrs. Greener & Co., it had been invariably the custom to obtain all military stores from the Madras Arsenal, and this has been the custom since. Messrs. Greener & Co.'s muskets and sword bayonets are still in use. The rifles are in a very unserviceable if not dangerous state. Only two or three years after their receipt the Commanding Officer condemned them as being of a most inferior description, and having musket and bayonet together with the accoutrements only cost Rs. 20-12-0 each. While referring to the small arms of the brigade, it may perhaps be as well to mention that no information is available as to whether any change from the original armament of Artillery as obtained for the Sircar by Major McDowall in 1819 has taken place.* Two 12-pounder howitzers were however obtained from the Madras Arsenal in 1874 to replace two 6 pounders which had become unserviceable. The Artillery is now in possession of four 12-pounder muzzle-loading howitzers and two brass muzzle-loading 3 pounders. These are unserviceable and fit only for saluting purposes and for firing the daily time guns.

43. The records of the brigade from 1871 to the present time contain only a few matters of interest or importance which are noticed below.

1871.

44. In 1871 the first regular system of pensions was sanctioned by the Maharajah. Definite rules were drawn up and pensions and gratuities on principles similar to those in force in the British Native Army were granted. The rates of pension remained the same, but it was possible for all men disqualified from active service to be placed on the pension list, whereas under the 1847 arrangement men had to wait until vacancies occurred among those already drawing pension. From time to time slight alterations have been made in the rates of pension, and at the present time (1897) all ranks can claim their discharge after 30 years' service when they get half pay of their rank as pension. Pensions at a special rate can also be obtained between 25 and 30 years' service on medical certificate. No alteration has been made in gratuities mentioned. For service from 10 to 15 years, all ranks get 3 months' pay of their rank as gratuity; from 15 to 20 they get 6 months' and from 20 to 25 years a year's pay. Gratuities are only granted on medical certificate.

Se ections, page 102. G.O., No. 98, dated 30th March 1871.

1875.

45. In 1875 a graduated system of pay was first introduced, by which the men obtained on enlistment Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem, which they continued to draw until the completion of their fourteenth year of service when they received an increase of As. 8, and on the completion of 21 years another half rupee was granted. In 1894 these rates were again increased by half a rupee all round.

1877.

46. In 1877 in consequence of an increase made in the strength of the Cardamom Hill Detachment, 2 Havildars and 16 Sepoys were added to the brigade.†

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* *Vide* however selections, page 18

† No record authorizing this increase can be found either in the brigade or Resident's office; there is, however, a letter from the Dewan—*vide* page 39.

1879.

47. In 1879 Sergeant-Major Schofield being found unequal to the combined duties of Drill Instructor and Quartermaster-Sergeant, a reversion to the system of having 2 European Non-commissioned officers was made.

1882.

48. On the death of Dr. Sperschneider in 1882, an officer of the Madras Medical Establishment was appointed, and this system of appointing officers from the British Medical service continued down to the year 1885.

1884.

49. In 1884 the Commandant Colonel Ketchen proposed to the Sircar the reduction of one European officer, that is, to have only one Commandant and one other officer to command both battalions. Colonel Ketchen was of opinion that the reduction desired was practicable without sacrifice of efficiency, though it would entail considerable additions to the duties to be performed by the remaining officers, and he recommended in the event of the proposition being sanctioned that the pay of the remaining officers should be raised. The Resident, Mr. Hannyngton, agreeing with his predecessor Mr. MacGregor, considered it inadvisable to adopt the proposal, and the Madras Government in replying to the reference, stated that, while no obstacle would be opposed to the reduction of the Nayar Brigade to one battalion of seven or eight hundred men, the Governor in Council considered that, so long as the existing organization was maintained, there must be an English officer in command of each battalion. This is the last occasion on which a reduction of the brigade has been proposed.

Selections, page 43. Resident's letter, No. 150, dated 1st December 1884; G.O., No. 337, dated 15th May 1885.

Selections, page 46. G.O., No. 337, dated 15th May 1885.

1885.

50. Reference has been made previously (*vide* paragraph 18) to Lieutenant Staig being the last local officer appointed by the Sircar to the brigade until recent times, when Lieutenant Ferguson was appointed. This officer, Lieutenant Ferguson, was originally in the Royal Artillery, but resigned his commission. Some years later (1880), on the introduction of Reserve of officers for the Home army, he joined and was granted a commission in it. In 1885 the command of a battalion having fallen vacant, Lieutenant Ferguson was appointed to command it by the Madras Government. In doing so they overlooked the fact that officers of the brigade when on furlough drew their furlough allowances from the British Government and the actual appointment to the brigade is made by His Highness the Maharaja. In 1886 Lieutenant Ferguson applied for furlough and expected to be granted the usual allowances while on leave, but as he did not belong to the Indian army, he was not entitled to draw any allowance from the Indian or Home Government, so he had to take his leave without allowances.* In 1894 Lieutenant Ferguson again required leave, and on this occasion he was permitted to draw Rs. 450 (Rs. 400 pay and 50 house-rent) of his pay and allowances, the remaining Rs. 100 being given to the officer who acted for him. The Resident Mr. Grigg then represented the hardship of Lieutenant Ferguson's case to the Madras Government and said that, except as a matter of grace on the part of the Sircar and with the approval of the British Government, he could not draw any leave allowances, except when on privilege leave, from the Sircar treasury, and in order to define his position the Resident made certain proposals to Government with a view to the recognition of Lieutenant Ferguson's services as permanent and not temporary, and thus to secure him both leave allowances and pension in the future. The result of these proposals was that, as recommended by the Dewan, Lieutenant Ferguson was required to resign his commission in the Reserve of Officers, the Madras Government cancelled his appointment by itself to the brigade, and the Sircar gazetted him as a local officer from the date of his original appointment by the British Government, his pay and allowances, both when with the brigade and on leave, were clearly defined, and the pension to which he would become entitled on retiring from the service was laid down. His position in the brigade is junior to the other European Battalion officer holding the Queen's commission. Thus, for the first time, reversing the orders hitherto in force that seniority in the brigade among battalion

G.O., No. 10, dated 24th July 1885.

Selections, pages 85 *et seq.*

* The bonus referred to in Mr. Grigg's letter was given to Lieutenant Ferguson for his services as guardian to the princes.

officers was regulated by the length of time officers had served therein. Lieutenant Ferguson is also prohibited from assuming command of the brigade even temporarily without the express sanction of the British Government.*

1885.

51. In 1885 Dr. Kees was appointed Local Medical officer of the brigade and continued to serve till 1887, when the Durbar dispensed with his services, and Surgeon-Captain H. Thomson of the Madras Medical Establishment was appointed. He held the appointment till 1894, when Dr. Innes, an officer selected by the Secretary of State for India at the request of the Travancore Sircar, succeeded him. In the year following Dr. Innes' appointment, his health necessitated his taking sick leave and he proceeded to Cairo, where he died shortly afterwards. He was succeeded in the same year (1895) by Dr. Perkins, also selected by Secretary of State, and he is at the present time (1897) the Medical officer of the brigade. The subordinate staff of the hospital consisted for many years of an Assistant Surgeon and an apothecary, but quite recently the Assistant Surgeon's place has been taken by an apothecary and two hospital assistants have also been appointed in the place of a single apothecary. These medical subordinates belong to the Civil Medical Establishment and are relieved periodically.

1895.

52. Owing to Colonel Brereton, the Officer Commanding, retiring in 1895, Mr. Grigg, the Resident, thought it a good opportunity to revise the system under which officers were appointed to command the brigade. He advocated employment in the brigade being considered as purely military service, and thought that its officers should not be considered as in civil employ. He also raised other questions concerning the Army rank of the Commandant, his pay and allowances, and the period for which he should hold command. The Madras Government, after a reference to the Commander-in-Chief, passed an order on Mr. Grigg's recommendation to the effect that no change in their opinion was necessary, and no change has therefore been made. One matter in Mr. Grigg's letter calls for passing notice. He stated in the concluding paragraph of his letter that he had not traced any order, cancelling the rule requiring the Commandant to vacate on proceeding on leave on medical certificate, and he concluded by recommending its rescission. This question first attracted attention in the year 1867, when the Resident represented to Government the disadvantageous position in which this placed the Commandant as compared with that of other officers, and Government announced their willingness to rescind the rule if desired by His Highness the Maharajah. To this rescission His Highness assented. Since this no Commanding Officer has taken sick leave, but Commanding Officers as well as others on furlough have, since the date of the Madras Government's order expressing their willingness to rescind the order and the Maharajah's assent, invariably retained their appointments on leave, and this retention is expressly provided for in the Standing Orders for the Brigade of 1876. Officers of the British Army in the service of Travancore are under the Leave Rules to which they were subjected prior to their joining the brigade. Their leave allowances are paid by the British Government, but a contribution equivalent to half staff salary is paid to the Imperial Government by Travancore.

Selections, page 74.

Resident's letter, C. No. 10, dated 15th March 1895; and G.O., No. 543, dated 16th August 1895.

Selections, page 110. G.O., No. 471, dated 18th July 1895. G.O., No. 454, dated 22nd July 1896.

1895.

53. In 1895 Sergeant Schofield was pensioned, and the Quartermaster-Sergeant's duties were again performed by the Drill Instructor in addition to his own, and this is the arrangement now in force.

54. Colonel Brereton retired in 1895, and was succeeded by Captain F. W. Dawson who was, at the time of his appointment, Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

1896.

55. In 1896 a proposal was made by the Sircar to arm the force with Martini-Henry rifles (*see* G.O., No. 165, of 13th May 1870). This proposal however did not meet with the approval of the Madras Government, who considered that it would be sufficient if the brigade was armed with smooth bore breech loaders.

G.O., No. 825, dated 1st December 1896.

* Since the above was written Lieutenant Ferguson has been transferred to the Civil Department and the vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant Bousfield, 26th M.I.

Clothing.

56. In regard to the clothing of the brigade the custom in former days was to deduct a part of the men's pay for its provision, and whatever portion of such deduction was left unexpended at the end of the year was repaid to the men under the designation of compensation on account of clothing. This system was continued till 1838, when the men were supplied with a free kit by the Sircar. Clothing was obtained by the Officer Commanding through a contractor at Madras till the year 1856, when the Resident, at the request of the Commanding Officer, obtained the sanction of the Madras Government to its supply on payment by the Agent for Army Clothing, Madras, and this system still continues to be in force. The full dress uniform of men from the very beginning has been modelled on that worn by British Native Infantry Regiments. The last change was made in 1885, when the British Regiments adopted zouave jackets and knickerbockers, and a similar change was made in the brigade with the exception of the knickerbockers. The every-day uniform at the present time is a white coat and blue serge trousers. When the new full dress was introduced, puggrees were also for the first time worn in place of the old pattern skull cap like that formerly worn by British Native Infantry Regiments. The sepoys of the brigade do not wear boots or sandals.

Selections, pages 126-27 Major Campbell's memorandum of 18th January 1841.

Letter from Dewan to O.C., No. $\frac{973}{1838}$ of 31st July 1838.

Discipline.

57. The discipline of the brigade is provided for by a system of minor punishments as well as by Articles of War. Both are now under revision. The Articles of War now in force date from the year 1847, and the Standing Orders were drawn up in 1876. The men are very well behaved and punishments, especially courts-martial, are infrequent.

Caste.

58. The brigade (excepting the Artillery which consists one half of Carnatic Hindus and the other half of Muhammadans) is composed entirely of Nayars of the following sects :—

Illum.	Pandaree.
Soroopam.	Mauran.
Tamilpatham.	Caroovalum.
Pathamangalam.	Vathee.

No man is enlisted unless he can satisfy a Committee of Native officers that he belongs to one of these classes.

Leave.

59. All Native Ranks are allowed 30 days' privilege leave in the year, besides a liberal allowance of leave for ceremonies affecting the men's religion and for marriages and deaths.

Drill.

60. The Infantry Drill Book is the guide used for conducting the drill and exercises of the brigade.

Lines.

61. The men of the brigade do not live in lines; they occupy their own houses which are much scattered about. Some men have to come in 10 or 11 miles for the performance of their duties.

62. We have now traced the various changes in the brigade from the earliest period from which records are available down to the present time. No authentic records regarding the very early history of the military forces of His Highness the Maharajah are obtainable. Most of what has been written regarding the Nayar troops prior to the re-organization of the Travancore troops in 1819, has been obtained from Major Heber Drury's *Account of Travancore* and Father Bartholomeo's *Travels* in that Country. Father Bartholomeo's book was written in Italian and originally published in Rome in 1796. Major Drury's pamphlet contains much interesting information, and it has been largely quoted by Shungunny Menon in his *History of Travancore*. It is now out of print.

No attempt has hitherto been made to collect and to put in narrative form information regarding the history of the Nayar Brigade. This attempt is very far from being a complete or exhaustive one, for the records are very meagre and for the most part do not contain anything of importance, but refer principally to the appointment, &c., of officers. In fact, the word history is rather a misnomer for, with large gaps in the records and upon information of a trivial nature only, it has been found exceedingly difficult to write connectedly, and this paper should, more properly speaking, be termed a précis of available papers. Such as it is, it is hoped that it may prove useful. Nothing has been written concerning the period subsequent to 1819, which is not confirmed by records. The following

statements show the present strength of the brigade, its pay and allowances, detachments furnished, and clothing provided free by Government :

Statement showing the present strength of the Brigade.

1 Officer Commanding the Brigade.
1 Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion.
1 Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion.
1 Medical officer.
1 Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant

1st Battalion.

1 Subadar-Major.
7 Subadars.
8 Jemadars.
1 Havildar-Major
1 Drill Havildar.
39 Havildars.
1 Drill Naigue.
39 Naigues.
590 Sepoys.
1 Drum-Major.
8 Drummers.
9 Fifers.

2nd Battalion.

1 Subadar-Major.
7 Subadars.
8 Jemadars.
1 Havildar-Major.
1 Drill Havildar.
39 Havildars.
1 Drill Naigue.
39 Naigues.
590 Sepoys.
1 Fife-Major.
8 Drummers.
9 Fifers.

Artillery.

1 Jemadar.
2 Havildars.
2 Naigues.
25 Gunners.

Band.

1 Havildar.
1 Naigue.
30 Musicians.

Civilians attached to the Brigade.

1 Band Director.
1 Interpreter.
1 Samprithy.
4 English Clerks.
4 Accountants.
1 Head Rayasam.
2 Shekaries.
20 Company Writers.
1 Tailor Maistry.
5 Artificers.
1 Chuckler.
2 Puckallies.
4 Toties.
4 Sweepers.

Brigade Hospital.

1 Apothecary.
2 Hospital Assistants.
1 Storekeeper.
2 Toties.
3 Ward Boys.
2 Sweepers.
1 Dhoby.

Statement showing Pay and Allowances of the Brigade.

	RS.	CH.	C.
Officer Commanding the Brigade, Bh. Rs. 1,000 ...	1,017	24	0
Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion, Bh. Rs. 550 ...	559	23	0
Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Bh. Rs. 690 ...	702	9	0
Medical officer, Bh. Rs. 500 ...	508	26	0
Sergt.-Major and Quartermaster-Sergt., Bh. Rs. 170 ...	173	1	0

1st Battalion.

	RS.	CH.	C.
Subadar-Major	40	0	0
Subadar, 1st Class	30	0	0
Subadar, 2nd Class	26	0	0
Subadar, 3rd Class	24	0	0
Jemadar, 1st Class	15	0	0
Jemadar, 2nd Class	13	0	0
Jemadar, 3rd Class	12	0	0
Havildar-Major	11	7	0
Drill Havildar	11	7	0
Havildar	9	0	0
Drill Naigue	8	21	0

1st Battalion—*cont.*

	RS.	CH.	C.
Naigue	8	0	0
Sepoy, 1st Class	7	0	0
Sepoy, 2nd Class	6	14	0
Sepoy, 3rd Class	6	0	0
Drum-Major	13	0	0
Drummer	8	0	0
Fifer	8	0	0

2nd Battalion.

	RS.	CH.	C.
Subadar-Major	40	0	0
Subadar, 1st Class	30	0	0
Subadar, 2nd Class	26	0	0
Subadar, 3rd Class	24	0	0
Jemadar, 1st Class	15	0	0
Jemadar, 2nd Class	13	0	0
Jemadar, 3rd Class	12	0	0
Havildar-Major	11	7	0
Drill Havildar	11	7	0
Havildar	9	0	0
Drill Naigue	8	21	0
Naigue	8	0	0

Statement showing Pay and Allowances of the Brigade—continued.

2nd Battalion—*cont.*

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Sepoy, 1st Class	7	0	0
Sepoy, 2nd Class	6	14	0
Sepoy, 3rd Class	6	0	0
Fife-Major	11	0	0
Drummer	8	0	0
Fifer	8	0	0

Artillery.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Jemadar	17	0	0
Havildar	10	21	0
Naigue	9	3	8
Gunner, 1st Class	7	14	0
Gunner, 2nd Class	7	0	0
Gunner, 3rd Class	6	14	0

Band.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Havildar	13	0	0
Naigue	11	14	0
Musician	10	0	0

Civilians attached to the Brigade.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Band Director	250	0	0
Interpreter	55	0	0
Samprithy	35	0	0
English Clerk (Staff office) ...	30	0	0
English Clerk (Battalion) ...	15	0	0

Civilians attached to the Brigade—*cont.*

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
English Clerk (Store) ...	18	0	0
Head Accountant	25	0	0
Accountant	15	0	0
Head Rayasam	15	0	0
Shekari	14	0	0
Company Writer	7	0	0
Tailor Maistry	14	8	0
Smith Maistry	14	0	0
Smith, 1st	8	0	0
Smith, 2nd	8	0	0
Hammerman	5	5	0
Bellows Boy	3	22	0
Chuckler	10	0	0
Puckalli	4	6	8
Toty	7	0	0
Sweeper	1	17	0
Sweeper	1	2	0

Brigade Hospital.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Apothecary	132	0	0
Hospital Assistant	42	14	0
Storekeeper	25	0	0
Toty	7	0	0
Ward Boy	5	14	0
Sweeper	2	4	0
Dhoby	5	0	0

European officers appointed to the brigade draw pay from the date they are struck off the strength of their British Regiments, and their travelling expenses are borne by the Sircar.

The pay of Battalion Commanders is Rs. 500 *plus* Rs. 50 house-rent. Lieutenant Ferguson draws a special rate of pay, namely Rs. 640 *plus* Rs. 50 house-rent. *Vide* footnote to paragraph 50.

Statement showing the Clothing provided to the men free by Government.

1 white coat	Every year.
1 pair serge trowsers	Once in two years.
1 turband	Once in three years.
1 carpet	Once in five years.
1 zouave jacket	Once in six years.
1 great coat	Once in ten years.
1 sash	Once in ten years.

Detachments furnished by the Nayar Brigade.

—	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.
Alleppey	..	2	2	30
Todupuzha	..	..	1	6
Quilon Tobacco Bank-shall	..	1	..	8
Quilon Jail	..	..	1	6
Quilon District Tannah	..	..	1	3
Shencottah	..	..	1	6
Suchindram	1	1	1	8
Kottar	..	1	..	8
Cape Comorin	..	..	1	4
Nagercoil	..	..	1	5
Bhutapandi	..	..	1	4
Aramboly	..	1	..	5

Trivandrum,
8th *July* 1897.

F. W. DAWSON, Captain, I.S.C.,
Commanding Nayar Brigade.

A SELECTION FROM THE RECORDS REGARDING THE NAYAR BRIGADE OF TRAVANCORE.

I.—THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

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(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th May* 1817, *Nos.* 6 *and* 7, *Political Department.*

READ—the following paper :—

No. 6. From J. MUNRO, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 19th April 1817.

I am induced by many reasons to recommend that the small corps of Nayar Infantry at present in Travancore may be placed, by the authority of Government, under the command of an English officer and upon an improved footing of efficiency and discipline.

At the period of the commencement of the war in Travancore an establishment of regular infantry consisting of twelve battalions and commanded by Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans, was supported by that State. The whole of this force was afterwards reduced, with the exception of about 700 Nayar sepoys retained for the services of the Rajah's palace and of the pagodas of Trivandrum and Palpanaverum. This weak corps, without arms or discipline, is of little utility to the public interests, and Her Highness the Rannee is anxious that arrangements should be made for increasing its strength and efficiency and putting it under the orders of an English officer.

This measure will be attended with many evident advantages to both the States. The services of a small and efficient corps of Nayar Infantry will provide for the maintenance of internal tranquillity in Travancore and give full liberty in cases of emergency to the employment of the British subsidiary force in any part of the empire. The attachment exhibited by the people of Travancore to the measures of their government and the affection and respect uniformly manifested by Her Highness the Rannee towards the British nation justify me in expressing a decided opinion that if a corps of regular Nayar troops should be maintained under an English officer for the suppression of robberies or of partial tumults, the whole of the subsidiary force might be withdrawn to a distance from Travancore without producing any danger to the internal tranquillity of that state. I mention this as a case of exigency only, for the subsidiary treaty and the evident purpose of the payment of a large subsidy to the British Government suppose in ordinary circumstances the maintenance of a body of British troops in Travancore for the general protection of the Rajah's dominions and government. The policy of encouraging the allied States to form efficient military establishments is, in my judgment, liable to many objections if pursued to a great extent, but it may be carried into effect with advantage in a limited degree and under certain precautions. A small and well-disciplined body of troops commanded by an English officer will constitute a useful auxiliary to the subsidiary force and give greater freedom to its employment in services of a general description. A small corps will be useful in a situation where a large one would be pernicious and dangerous. The former will be too weak to serve as an instrument of ambition, but sufficiently strong to support the government and secure internal tranquillity.

On these grounds, and in compliance with the request of Her Highness the Rannee, I beg leave to propose that the body of Nayar Infantry in Travancore may be increased to the strength of 1,200 men, supplied with arms and placed, by the authority of the British Government, under the command of Captain A. MacLeod of the 9th Regiment N.I., now employed, with the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in Travancore. Captain MacLeod has already brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency a body of about fifty cavalry formed at the request of the Rannee for the service of her escort, and he has also at her desire assumed the general charge of the Nayar Infantry. Her Highness having understood that his present situation is temporary only, has repeatedly urged me in the most earnest manner to procure its confirmation by the authority of the Government, and I beg leave to second her request from my knowledge of Captain MacLeod's character and abilities. His conduct has given general satisfaction and has gained the attachment and respect of all parties. Actuated by an ardent zeal for the honour of his country and by the firmest principles of integrity, he has acquired the confidence of the Rannee and the people, and the British Government may in every emergency calculate upon his prudence and exertions in promoting the interests of the public service. I would recommend that Captain MacLeod might be appointed by Government to command the escort of the Rajah of Travancore or placed by the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at the disposal of the Resident for the purpose of being attached to the Rajah's troops.

No. 7. Ordered to lie on the table.

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(2)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated the* 19*th of March* 1818, *Nos.* 14 *to* 16, *Political Department.*

READ—the following paper :—

No. 14. From J. MUNRO, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Nagarcoil, 4th March 1818.

In the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 19th April last, I took the liberty to suggest the expediency of placing upon an improved establishment the small corps of Nayar Infantry at present maintained in Travancore, and Her Highness the Rannee has frequently inquired from me whether the authority of the Government for the execution of that arrangement had arrived. I have in general replied that the highly important objects, which had for some time engaged the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, necessarily occasioned some delay in considering the proposition which I had submitted to the Government for the augmentation of Her Highness' troops, but I should again embrace an opportunity of mentioning it. In doing this I beg leave to express an opinion that the proposed increase of the Nayar troops will be attended with several advantages to the common interests of both the States, and a hope that the execution of that measure may receive the sanction of the Government. The finances of Travancore are in a most prosperous state: the maintenance of an augmented body of Nayar troops will unite more closely the Rajah with the people and provide for the relief of the Company's troops from several detached duties, and likewise for the maintenance of internal peace in Travancore during the eventual absence of the greatest part or the whole of the subsidiary force. Her Highness the Rannee is desirous at present of augmenting her establishment of Nayar Infantry to one regiment of two battalions, one of which would accompany her in her journeys, while the other should be employed upon the usual duties at Trivandrum and the other fixed posts.

No. 15. * * * *

No. 16. The Resident, Travancore and Cochin, having obtained leave of absence from his station, the Board postpone for the present the consideration of the foregoing letters.

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(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 14*th April* 1819, *Nos.* 11 *to* 14, *Political Department.*

No. 11. From ROBERT GORDON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 29th March 1819.

I have the honour to forward, by the particular request of Her Highness the Rannee, the accompanying letter to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the subject of the services of Captain Alexander MacLeod in Travancore.

TRANSLATION.

No. 12. From RANNEE PARBUTTY BAEE, dated 27th March 1819.

English chiefs are endowed with wisdom and qualifications of every sort and are gifted with good nature and sincerity. Captain MacLeod, who is distinguished by his gratitude and good wishes, and to whom the office of Killadar has been confided, has, with great cheerfulness and prudence, exerted himself in keeping the fort in order, disciplining the troops, &c. He has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and the servants under him are contented and zealous in the discharge of their duties; considering it, therefore, highly expedient to retain him in the office entrusted to him, I addressed a letter to you on this subject a year ago: you have perhaps received it. As the reciprocal intimation of our wishes is natural result of friendship, I have again considered it proper to make known to you my desire.

What more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) W. OLIVER,
Persian Translator.

No. 13. Ordered, in consequence, that the following letter be despatched to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

No. 14. From the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1819.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Acting Resident, dated the 29th ultimo, and to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will postpone the communication of his sentiments on the application which it contains from Her Highness the Rannee until you shall have reported on the subject after your arrival in Travancore.

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(4)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 14*th April* 1819, *Nos.* 15 *to* 18, *Political Department.*

No. 15. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 3rd April 1819.

In transmitting the accompanying letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore stating the request of the Rannee to be aided with British officers to serve with Her Highness' troops, I take leave to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The regular infantry of Travancore consists at present two battalions of Nayars, who are clothed and disciplined in an imperfect degree after the model of the Company's army, and to those two battalions there is at present only one officer, viz., Captain MacLeod of the 9th Regiment N.I., of this establishment.

3. To render these two battalions efficient for any purpose in Travancore, I am of opinion that one officer with each corps to command it is indispensable, and that if officers can be spared a subaltern officer to each as an adjutant would be of great value and importance.

4. If, at this moment, it should prove inconvenient to supply the whole number of officers that I have ventured to recommend being ultimately attached to the Rannee's battalions, the supply may be limited to one officer qualified to command. And I beg respectfully to suggest that at the present time an officer on the half pay of His Majesty's service competent to the charge may probably be found desirous of employ in India.

From ROBERT GORDON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 21st March 1819.

Her Highness the Rannee has on many late occasions expressed her earnest wish that the Government of Fort St. George would appoint such an addition of European officers to Her military establishment as would render it efficient for the purpose of police.

And Her Highness again begs me to submit this subject to the favourable consideration of Government as of the utmost importance to the tranquillity of Travancore.

No. 16. Ordered, in consequence, that the following letters be despatched.

No. 17. From GEORGE STRACHEY, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1819.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council apprehends that the number of officers required to serve with the battalion of the Rajah of Travancore cannot be conveniently spared from the regular establishment of this Presidency, but the question will be submitted for the more mature consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. In the meantime the Governor in Council, availing himself of your suggestions, has determined that Captain Gray, late of His Majesty's 30th Regiment and now on the half-pay list, shall be permitted to place himself at your disposal with a view to his appointment to the command of one of those battalions, a charge which, it is understood, that officer is willing to undertake. This resolution will be communicated to Captain Gray by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Supreme Government will be requested to obtain the consent of the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India to the continuance of the arrangement.

3. You will report, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, the manner in which it may be proposed by the Government of Travancore to remunerate the services of Captain Gray. The orders of the Government regarding the continuance of Captain MacLeod in his present employment in Travancore will hereafter be communicated to you.

No. 18. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir THOMAS HISLOP, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, dated Fort St. George, 14th April 1819.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated the 3rd instant. The Right Honourable

the Governor in Council apprehends that the number of officers required to serve with the battalions of the Rajah of Travancore cannot be conveniently spared from the regular establishment of this presidency, but I am directed to submit the question for your Excellency's more mature consideration.

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(5)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 22nd *May* 1819, *Nos.* 1 *to* 3, *Political Department.*

No. 1. READ—the following extracts from the Minutes of Consultation of the Military Department, dated 8th May 1819.

From Captain J. T. WOOD, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to EDWARD WOOD, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 30th April 1819.

I have been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to His Excellency's address of the 14th instant, with its accompanying copy of one from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

In reply to the reference made by the letter acknowledged, I have been instructed to request that you will state to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council His Excellency's opinion that at the present moment it is utterly impossible to spare the officers requested for the service of Her Highness the Rannee of Travancore.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Political Department.

No. 2. Ordered, in consequence, that the foregoing letter be despatched to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

No. 3. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 22nd May 1819.

With reference to my letter of the 14th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of one from the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary under date the 30th ultimo.

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(6)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 23rd *August* 1819, *Nos.* 2 *to* 6, *Political Department.*

No. 2. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Quilon, 31st July 1819.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 14th April last, I have now the honour to report on the application from the Rannee of Travancore relative to Major MacLeod.

2. That officer was appointed at the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro to the command of Her Highness' troops, and at that time it was probably necessary to establish an influence in the palace which appears to have been sanctioned by the late Resident and exercised by Major MacLeod ever since, and I have no doubt with fidelity. But such an influence, when necessary, should be in the hands of the Resident alone; and as it cannot otherwise be withdrawn, I judge it expedient that Major MacLeod should not continue longer with the Rannee's troops.

3. Her Highness at a private audience said that the letter now under observation was written of her own accord, but this adoption of it I apprehend to

have arisen out of irritation at two letters on the same subject remaining unanswered, and I am persuaded that the letter was written entirely at the suggestion of those persons about Her Highness who wished for the continuance of Major MacLeod in his present employ as a means of retaining their own.

No. 3. Ordered, in consequence, that the following letters be despatched.

No. 4. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 23rd August 1819.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo and to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with you in opinion on the expediency of removing Major MacLeod from the command of the troops of Her Highness the Rannee of Travancore. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will accordingly be requested to direct that officer to join his corps.

You will inform Major MacLeod that this measure has not been occasioned by any misconduct on his part, but has been adopted on general principles. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will receive a similar explanation.

No. 5. * * * *

No. 6. From His Excellency the Right Honourable H. ELLIOT, Governor of Madras, to Her Highness the Rannee of Travancore, dated Fort St. George, 23rd August 1819.

I have received your Highness' letter of the 27th of March last, and regret that I cannot comply with your request that Major MacLeod may continue in the command of your Highness' troops, as the services of that officer are required by the British Government.

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(7)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th October* 1819, *Nos.* 1 *to* 3, *Political Department.*

No. 1. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 22nd September 1819.

Of late the southern part of Travancore nearest to the lines at Aramboly has been infested by banditti from the Tinnevelly province, who have plundered houses and committed wanton cruelties on the inhabitants.

2. The present defenceless state of the inhabitants afforded a strong temptation in the prospect of impunity, and in consequence I have been under the necessity of employing a small detachment of British troops under the command of Lieutenant Dalzell of the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment N.I.

3. The conduct of that officer has been active and greatly to my satisfaction: a few of the plunderers have been taken and will be immediately tried by the Zillah Court of Nagarcoil, and Lieutenant Dalzell having scoured the hills and stationed small parties of the Travancore sepoys so as to form a chain of posts for the safety of the country, I hope that tranquillity will be maintained in that quarter.

4. The disputed boundaries afford at times the means of escape to criminals, and the inhabitants of Travancore being without arms, and living chiefly in hamlets or in detached houses in their plantations, are greatly exposed to the attacks of banditti from the fastnesses of the border mountains.

5. The defenceless state of the inhabitants required some local troops, and accordingly a corps of Nayars was formed in two battalions, amounting to 2,100 rank and file, and disciplined in the manner of the Company's troops. Of these a considerable number are required for purposes of State—the duties of the palace and the capital. But the want of arms and ammunition renders them quite inefficient against banditti, and therefore for the present I have been obliged to authorize the employment of small parties of the Company's sepoys with the Nayars upon the chain of posts before mentioned.

6. The party under Lieutenant Dalzell has amounted to 50 rank and file of British and 100 rank and file of Travancore troops, and by a judicious use of such small means and by active movements he has in a few days cleared a range of about 50 miles and returned the troops to their stations.

No. 2. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 28th September 1819.

Conformably to the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I communicated to Major MacLeod that his further continuance with the troops of Her Highness the Rannee of Travancore was not deemed expedient; that this resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council had not been occasioned by any misconduct on his part, but was adopted on general principles; and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would receive a similar communication.

2. I have further the honour to report that the letter from the Right Honourable the Governor, addressed to the Rannee of Travancore, conveyed to me likewise under date 23rd ultimo, was duly transmitted to Her Highness.

3. In consequence of these communications, Major MacLeod resigned his charge of the Travancore troops on the 14th instant, and the command has devolved on Captain Gray as senior officer.

No. 3. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 8th October 1819.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo and to acquaint you that the measures which you adopted for dispersing the banditti which infested the southern part of Travancore are considered to have been proper under the circumstances which you have stated.

The Governor in Council desires that you will concert measures with the Magistrate of Tinnevelly for preventing future incursions of banditti into Travancore. He has been furnished with a copy of this letter and has been desired to communicate to you all the information which he may obtain by depositions when before him or by other means regarding the persons concerned in the late inroad.

Copy to Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

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(8)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th October 1819, Nos. 5 and 6, Political Department.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 5. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Secret Department, dated Quilon, 23rd September 1819.

Having been repeatedly requested by the Dewan of Travancore to make known the wants and wishes of Her Highness the Rannee in regard to the

maintenance of that degree of splendour and parade suitable to the dignity of the princes of the country, I will connect this subject with an application for the means to secure the inhabitants in some places against banditti and in others against the devastation of wild beasts.

This country having been disarmed after the war of 1809, the manufacture and possession by individuals of arms and ammunition were strictly prohibited and enforced, with the exception of a few unserviceable muskets left in possession of the palace guards. These are now reduced in number to 846 and retain scarcely a semblance of their former state.

The men employed as guards against banditti and smugglers are insulted and driven from their posts, and those over convicts frequently are overpowered by the prisoners who thus escape.

The inhabitants, having neither arms nor ammunition, were driven from some of the most fertile ghauts in Travancore and chasseurs were employed a few years ago to defend them; these from the same causes have become inefficient and the elephants now extend their ravages to the plains. A considerable quantity of gunpowder is required for religious ceremonies and rejoicings in fireworks, &c., which is prepared in this country.

I take the liberty now to state my opinion of the propriety and the means of gratifying the Court and rendering the local corps of Nayars efficient for the purposes of their establishment without risk of evil consequences and with advantage to the Company.

A supply of 2,100 repaired muskets and bayonets corresponding to the present strength of the Nayar battalions, a brigade of brass 6-pounder guns for firing salutes and a supply of gunpowder in barrels might be granted to the Travancore Government (upon an indent to be signed by the Resident) paying for the same.

By affording supplies in this way, their extent can be limited as may be judged expedient, the manufacture of arms and ammunition in Travancore will speedily fall into disuse, and a market will be opened for the safe disposal of those articles surplus to the wants of the British Government, which will thus be reimbursed a part of the expenses incurred in maintaining the gunpowder manufactory and the store department of this presidency in a state of active efficiency.

If the proposal is approved, an early and most seasonable supply might possibly be afforded from the arms returned into store at this place from the corps composing the subs diary force.

No. 6. Ordered that an extract from the foregoing letter be transmitted from the Military Department to the Military Board, and that they be desired to take measures for supplying the Resident in Travancore with the number of guns and muskets therein mentioned.

Ordered also that the Resident be desired to state the quantity of gunpowder required for the use of the Government of Travancore.

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(9)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 18*th October* 1819, *Nos.* 9 *and* 10, *Political Department.*

No. 9. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 7th October 1819.

* * * * *

2. I take the liberty of noticing at the same time that the departure of Major MacLeod leaves the command of two battalions of Nayar sepoys to one officer, occasioning thereby considerable difficulty. Major MacLeod's services being made again available with the Company's troops, it is possible that one officer of the

rank of Captain in the Company's service may be spared in
one of the Nayar battalions in the service of this state, as desired
the Rannee and by the Dewan. I hope, therefore, I shall be excuse
the exchange of an officer, although some time since it was found inc
detach additional officers from the regular service of the Company.

No 10. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 18th October 1819.

* * * * *

I am further desired to state that a British officer cannot at present be spared from the service of the Honourable Company for the purpose of commanding one of the Nayar battalions of Travancore.

Extract from a Memorandum No. 1 by Lieutenant SHERIDAN of the Nayar Brigade, dated 12th February 1829.

"It only remains now to trace the progress of the Ranee's troops to that state of discipline which their arduous duties will allow of.

"After the suppression of Veloo Tampy's riot in the year 1809 corresponding with the Malabar year 985, the whole of the Rajah's troops were disbanded, except the first Nayar Battalion, and only a few companies of that battalion were kept at head-quarters as a guard for the Rajah. Up to the year 1815 the military was commanded by Mahasingh. Major McLeod, then Captain in the 9th Native Infantry, took the command of Her Highness' troops in the year 1816—993 Malabar. Colonel Munro, by desire of the Ranee, applied to the Right Honourable Mr. Elliot for another corps to be raised. Leave was granted, and in 1817—994 M.E.,—the 2nd corps was completed. Colonel Munro had no intention to make the military do any duty from the head-quarters, but to keep them there that the young Rajah might have a small Body Guard to attend him when he came of age."

SEQUENT CHANGES IN THE STRENGTH OF THE BRIGADE AND ITS OFFICERS.

Memorandum No. 2 by Lieutenant SHERIDAN, dated 12th February 1829.

In the month of March 1821 when the establishment of the brigade was—

	NO.
Subadars	20
Jemadars	20
Havildars	100
Naigues	100
Drummers and fifers	44
Privates	2,000
Total ...	2,284

when the following letter was received from Colonel Newall, then Resident, which stopped all further recruiting in it :—

From Colonel D. NEWALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to Captain GRAY, Commanding the Troops of Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 16th March 1821.

I have the honour to request that there may not be any more recruits entertained for the Nayar Battalions under your command until further orders.

About the middle of December 1824, a letter was received from Vencata Row, the late Dewan of Travancore, advising the Commanding Officer Captain Gray of the intention of Government to raise men and relieve the military sepoys from the civil duties they had hitherto performed, and raise, in lieu of the men then wanting to complete the military establishment, Naigues and peons for the civil duties of the districts and tannahs, a true translation of which is here subjoined, but as some misrepresentations of the reduction of the military establishment is therein mentioned, the defect is supplied in the margin from the brigade documents of the period :—

Translation of a Malabar letter, signed by VENCATA ROW, the late Dewan of Travancore, to the address of Captain GRAY, Commanding the Nayar Brigade, dated Quilon, the 29th Kartigai 1000 (*December* 1824).

Having struck off the Tannah Naigues and peons who were stationed in the several districts in charge of the Police department, and sent Non-commissioned officers and sepoys from the brigade to 17 of them, and they having to perform both the duties connected with the brigade and that of the police, and being in consequence thereof placed under European officers and the Huzur, the business of the Police has been in consequence somewhat neglected.

On enquiry I find that there are 484 men of all ranks wanting to complete the establishment of the brigade, and believe if these men are struck off the strength of the brigade, their pay will suffice for the Tannah peons to be employed and sent to the districts; and the men now on duty in those districts to be relieved, and ordered to join the brigade, thus the duties of both the civil and military will be discharged without any impediment, and the expense and pay will not exceed the amount now fixed. The casualties that have occurred in the brigade during the year 999 (from August 1823 to August 1824) being

Wanting to complete on the 1st November 1824.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
1st Battalion.	1	1	1	6	2	237	248
2nd do.	1	0	5	4	0	252	262
Total ...	2	1	6	10	2	489	510

altogether 78 and their pay amounting to Rs. 390 per mensem, I have proposed to the Resident to appoint one Tannah Naigue and 8 peons at a salary of Rs. 8 per Naigue and Rs. 5 per peon to 8 of the 17 districts, in which the men of the brigade are at present stationed (leaving the other districts as they are until further arrangements are made), which will amount to Rs. 384 out of 390 above mentioned as saved by the aforesaid casualties, and he having approved of the same, I submitted the plan to Her Highness the Ranee, requesting at the same time Her Highness' sanction to the appointing of the above 8 Tannah Naigues and 64 peons to the following districts, viz., Nedumangad, Karunagappally, Mavalikaray, Shengannoor, Chunganacherry, Kottayam, and Koonnathunad, and deduct the amount, viz., Rs. 384 per mensem (at the rate above named), from the fixed amount of pay to the brigade, and transfer the same to the Tannah department, and I have received Her Highness' Neet, dated the 12th of Thulam, authorizing me to adopt the measures above recommended, and I have accordingly given orders to the jamabandy to that effect, and request you will order the sum of Rs. 384 per mensem to be deducted from the fixed amount of the pay of the brigade.

The real casualties as per returns were 79.
Real saving to Government in November 1824 by the casualties that had taken place in the Nayar Brigade—

			RS.
2 Subadars at	Rs. 20	per mensem ...	40
1 Jemadar at	,, 10	,, ...	10
6 Havildars at	,, 7	,, ...	42
10 Naigues at	,, 6	,, ...	60
1 Drummer at	,, $5\frac{12}{28}$	,, ...	$5\frac{12}{28}$
1 Fifer at	,, 5	,, ...	5
489 Sepoys at	,, 5	,, ...	2,445
		Total ...	$2,607\frac{12}{28}$

(Signed) VENCATA ROW.

Thus it appears evident from the foregoing letter, that it was the intention of Government to relieve the military from the performance of all civil duties, and reduce the establishment from 2,000 to 1,500 men, which is further corroborated by the following letter received from Colonel Newall, when the casualties made the brigade below the last-mentioned number :—

From Colonel D. NEWALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to Captain GRAY, Commanding Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum, dated Kóttagiri, 22nd April 1826.

I have the honour to request you will recruit the Nayar Brigade up to 75 sepoys per company, which, in future, is to be considered the establishment; you are also authorized to promote to complete the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers and Naigues to the old establishment; you will likewise complete the drummers and fifers up to the old establishment.

On the receipt of the Dewan's letter in 1824, the present state stood as follows as per Return A Nos. 1 and 2 :—

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
On command ...	5	7	46	47	4	737	846
On guard ...	4	3	20	29	9	433	498
Total on duty ...	9	10	66	76	13	1,170	1,344
Establishment ...	20	20	100	100	44	1,500	1,784
Remaining ...	11	10	34	24	31	330	440

On receipt of Colonel Newall's letter in 1826, the present state of the brigade was as follows :—

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
On command ...	4	7	39	35	4	584	672
On guard ...	4	3	20	29	9	430	495
Total on duty ...	8	10	59	64	13	1,014	1,167
Establishment ...	20	20	100	100	44	1,500	1,784
Remaining ...	12	10	41	36	31	486	617

N.B.—Neither sick nor absentees are mentioned here, as it would swell out the matter.

In December 1830, a further reduction of the brigade took place from 1,500 sepoys to 1,400, when it then stood as follows as per Returns B Nos. 1 and 2:—

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
On command	4	6	28	28	...	394	460
On guard	4	4	19	32	10	400	469
Total on duty ...	8	10	47	60	10	794	929
Establishment ...	20	20	100	100	44	1,400	1,684
Remaining ...	12	10	53	40	34	606	755

It was understood that, on account of the above-mentioned decrease of 100 men, the Mathelagam and other guards where the men did not perform military duties should be taken by persons in the Civil service, and a company of old men were struck off the strength of the brigade, and enrolled in it. It is from this period that the increase of commands and guards began, and as the increase went on, the duty became harder on the soldier, inasmuch that where formerly four men were furnished for one sentry, these have been substituted both at head-quarters and on command, and when the following present states of guards and commands as they are and required to be are compared, the affirmation will be apparent:—

State of the Brigade as it now is in 1835 *as per Returns C Nos.* 1 *and* 2.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
On command	5	5	28	34	2	471	545
On guard	2	3	17	29	11	396	458
Total on duty ...	7	8	45	63	13	867	1,003
Establishment ...	20	20	100	100	44	1,400	1,684
Remaining ...	13	12	55	37	31	533	681

State of the Brigade as it ought to be.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Total.
On command	6	7	37	42	2	547	641
On guard	3	3	25	34	10	492	567
Total on duty ...	9	10	62	76	12	1,039	1,208
Establishment ...	20	20	100	100	44	1,400	1,684
Remaining ...	11	10	38	24	32	361	476

By this last state it is shown that, if the guards and commands were furnished up to their full and proper complements, there would not remain much more than half a relief, after deducting the Drill Instructors, recruits, sick and absentees.

Most of the small detachments now furnished by the brigade are sent to prevent smuggling, and in the performance of which duty they often clash with the Civil authorities and levy contributions from merchants and travellers passing their posts, which lead to breaches of military discipline; to obviate this it would be desirable for the (Mailshothenna sepoys) preventative service peons, to do this duty, and the military sepoys withdrawn to a central situation, from whence a party might be sent to any one point, where they might be required, and thus the

Military service would become more efficient and beneficial to Government; and not only this, all the treasure boxes both of customs and revenue are brought in from the different Tahsildarships under the charge of Tannah peons, which shows they can guard the money on a long journey and consequently they should be able to perform the same duty in their own Tannah.

It would further be advantageous to all parties if the money collected at the custom chowkeys was lodged every evening at the nearest Tahsildar's cutcherry, so that one strong guard would suffice instead of ten to fifteen small ones; but in cases where the Tahsildar's cutcherry is too far away, the money might be lodged in the nearest safety guard.

The Brigade is often called upon to perform contingent duties, exclusive of that mentioned in the command and guard returns, such as the kist, and various other guards and parties, and the averaged amount may be rated at 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naigues, and 30 privates per mensem, and the men are taken from their several posts on command and sent to guard treasure boxes and prisoners, as also to furnish guards for the performance of military duty at pagodas on religious festivals, thus rendering the post they quit inefficient in men to perform any duties required.

There is another evil under which the Brigade at present labours, and which is, that it is liable to be called away from military duties, and perform fatigue work that should be done by the Nayars of the different Adigarams, such as cleaning bathing tanks, cutting up vegetables, decorating the pagoda, and distributing conjee on festivals, all of which interferes with the drill, discipline, and military appearance of the brigade.

With respect to the guards furnished by the Nayar Brigade, the real necessity of the placing a great number of the sentinels cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, as they are placed in situations where no European officer can go.

The Havildar, Naigue, and 9 Sepoys now furnished to the pagoda should immediately be struck off, as there are a body of Nayars in Sircar pay who should perform all the duties in the pagoda; these men go on duty without arms, accoutrements or clothing.

The party of men furnished in addition to the Valiyathoray Granary guard should be withdrawn, as the duty which they perform in collecting boats for landing the Sircar grain ought to be done by peons or adigary Nayars. These men perform the duty in their native dress.

The Rocket men, who are included in the guard report as a guard, are at present borne on the strength of the 1st Battalion, and consist of 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 12 Privates; their duties are wholly at the palace, and are never military, they are dressed and armed differently from the rest of the Brigade and should be placed on the palace establishment, and under the Kariakar from whom they receive all their orders, and struck off the military returns.

The Kinden and Cumbly guard was mounted over cotton cloths collected for the Moorajapam, all of which have been disposed of, and the guard should immediately be withdrawn.

The guard over the Appeal Court might be withdrawn, as they appear more for show at the doors of the Court than for use. Indeed the Court peons should guard the entrances and not military sepoys.

The Ramanamadam guard was formerly furnished by that of the Mathilagom when the Brigade had it, but since the company of old men were struck off the strength and put under the Civil authority for that duty, this guard has been called for. The duty of this guard is to keep Brahmans who may be impure from entering the said place; the Mathilagom cavilcars should do this duty.

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(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 16th June 1840, Nos. 15 to 17, Political Department.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 15. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. MACLEAN, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 9th May 1840.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that, in consequence of representations from the Commercial Agent and the Superintendent of Police at Alleppie of the inadequacy of the detachment of the Nayar Brigade stationed at that place for the protection of the extensive and valuable property belonging to the Circar, as well as for the preservation of the public peace, I considered it proper, after due investigations on the spot, to recommend that an addition should be made to the said detachment, and this has been accordingly done.

2. The occasion led me into more particular inquiries as to the general distribution of the Nayar Brigade, and I found that there are numerous details, as small guards for police and revenue duties stationed at such distances from the head-quarters of the corps as to be under no efficient control; this is greatly the case with respect to the detachment at Alleppie.

3. I, therefore, consider the remedy to be that a European officer of the brigade should be stationed in the northern parts of Travancore to exercise a general command of the detachments there; but at present there is no one available, as, even after Lieutenant Lockhart joins the brigade, there will be only three subordinate officers with the corps, two to exercise the duties of Adjutant with the battalions and the other has the charge of the Quartermaster's department to the brigade. The services of another officer for the performance of the duties I have now proposed would therefore be necessary, and in reference to the concluding paragraph of the extract to my address in the Political Department of date the 17th March last, I take the liberty to request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to nominate one. I respectfully beg to observe that, considering the duty on which it is to be intended to employ him, it would be desirable that an officer of experience be selected.

No. 16. Ordered that the following minute be recorded :—

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated Ootacamund, 16th June 1840.

The President proposes the following appointment :—

Captain W. W. Ross of the 17th Regiment N.I. to be placed under the orders of the Resident of Travancore for employment in the Nayar Brigade.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.

No. 17. Resolved, as proposed in the foregoing minute, that Captain W. W. Ross of the 17th Regiment N.I. be placed under the orders of the Resident of Travancore for employment in the Nayar Brigade.

Ordered that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Military Department for the purpose of being notified in General Orders.

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(2)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 1st September* 1840, *No.* 5, *Political Department.*

* * * * *

5. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin having reported that the duties required of the Nayar Brigade rendered it necessary that an additional officer should be nominated to it, Captain W. W. Ross of the 17th Regiment N.I. has been placed under the orders of the Resident for employment in the brigade.

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(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 23*rd November* 1841, *Nos.* 17 *and* 18, *Political Department.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 17. From Colonel W. CULLEN, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Travancore, 4th November 1841, No. 36.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Political Department, No. 408, of 19th October 1841, communicating extracts from a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, also Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 3639 of 21st September 1841, the whole on the subject of discontinuing, as far as practicable, the connection of the British Government with the religious ceremonies of the natives, and desiring that the purport of those papers should be communicated to the Native Princes under the Presidency.

It is with much gratification I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that His Highness the Rajah of Travancore had some time previous to my receipt of these despatches already voluntarily absolved the European officers of the Nair Brigade from the attendance at any such ceremonies in future.

The moment it was intimated to His Highness that such a measure was contemplated in the Company's country, he at once signified his wish that the European officers in his service should be placed on exactly the same footing as elsewhere, and their attendance was accordingly dispensed with at the late great festival of 'Aurant,' where idols are carried in procession.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1841, No. 18.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors with reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation in this department, dated 19th ultimo, No. 408.

From Captain H. W. DALY in charge Nayar Brigade, to Major-General W. CULLEN, dated Trivandrum, 7th March 1842, No. 5.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{217}{1842}$, dated Cochin 21st February 1842, calling fo[illegible] n regarding the Nayar Briagde

required by the Government of India, and herewith to forward that information in the form prescribed, as far as the records of the brigade enable me to do so :—

His Highness the Rajah of Travancore's Nayar Brigade.

Rank and name.	Total amount received from the Company and the Rajah including all allowances.	Rank and corps in the Honourable Company's army.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.		
Major R. N. Campbell	1,371 12 0	Major, 4th Regiment M.N.I.	Commanding the brigade.
Captain H. W. Daly	445 6 0	Local	In charge of, and Acting Adjutant to, 2nd Battalion.
Captain W. E. Lockhart	506 4 0	Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, 45th Regiment M.N I.	In charge of, and Acting Adjutant to, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant D. D. Staig	386 10 0	Local	Quartermaster to the brigade and in charge of Artillery.

N.B.—An officer of the Company's service—Captain Ross, 18th Regiment M.N.I.—was appointed to the Nayar Brigade in 1840 for the purpose of commanding the several detachments of the brigade stationed at, and to the north of Quilon, but more especially with a view to the large commercial depôt of Alleppie, with exactly similar allowances as a Captain in charge of a battalion and acting as Adjutant. Captain Ross has recently proceeded to Europe, but it is understood that application has been made to the Madras Government for an officer to succeed Captain Ross.

Medical aid is afforded to the brigade by J. Eaton, Esq., M.D., of the Honourabl Company's service holding the appointment of His Highness the Rajah's Physician.

2. Explanation of the above items of pay :—

The officers are paid in Travancore coin, viz., chuckrams, at the fixed rate of 28½ chuckrums per Company's rupee. The market average of bills of exchange on the presidencies being about the same.

Of the above-mentioned amounts the subsistence of the officers belonging to the Honourable Company's army is all they receive from the Company and the remainder is paid by the Rajah as a consolidated allowance.

3. Whether the brigade, originally raised in 1819, was constituted by treaty or otherwise and with what object, cannot be ascertained by any records in the Dewan's Cutcherry, or in the office of the Officer Commanding the Brigade, but the brigade appears then to have been employed nearly as at present, namely, at and about Trivandrum, as the personal guards of His Highness the Rajah and family, over the fort and pagoda, on detachment to protect the inhabitants, Tahsildars, treasuries, public buildings, and district depôts of grain, tobacco, &c., to escort treasure, as guards over jails and over convict working parties and previous to the 16th March 1821, when the strength of each battalion was decreased from 1,000 sepoys to 750 as Police in the several taluks. Guards over the pagodas and over convict working parties are not now furnished from the brigade.

4. The brigade, as originally constituted (in 1819), was as below specified :—

1 Captain Commanding, 2 Lieutenants and Adjutants, 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quartermaster.

Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues and 25 Golundazees.

Infantry—2 Battalions each consisting of 1 Subadar Adjutant, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 50 Havildars, 1 Drum or Fife Major, 22 Drummers and Fifers, 1 Puckally, 50 Naigues and 1,000 Sepoys.

1 Native Malayalam Interpreter, 1 Native Paymaster, 2 Head Accountants, 20 Native Accountants or Writers (one being attached to each Company of Infantry), 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Store Accountant, 1 Maistry tailor, 2 tailors, 2 smiths, 2 hammermen, 2 bellows-boys, and 2 Malabar Doctors attached to the brigade.

5. It now stands as follows :—

The Artillery consists of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues and 25 Golundazees.

The Infantry comprises two battalions, each battalion consists of 1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 1 Jemadar or Native Adjutant, 9 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 48 Havildars, 1 Drum or Fife Major, 11 Drummers, 11 Fifers and Buglers, 1 Puckally, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues and 700 Sepoys.

1 Drill Sergeant and Sergeant-Major (a private of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, whose services have been lent to the Travancore State since the 18th January 1839).

1 Quartermaster-Sergeant (son of a Sergeant of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot taken from the Madras Male Asylum as an apprentice by Captain Gray and appointed in June 1827, at the age of twenty years, Quartermaster-Sergeant to the brigade).

1 Native Malayalam Interpreter and English writer, 1 English writer, 1 Malayalam writer, 1 Native paymaster, 2 Head Accountants, 20 Accountants or Native writers, (one being attached to each Company of Infantry) 1 Store Superintendent and Accountant, 1 Maistry Tailor, 1 Maistry Smith, 1 Smith, 1 Hammerman, 1 Bellows-boy, 1 Chickildar, 2 Native Dressers, 1 Toty, and a band consisting of 1 Bandmaster, 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 21 Musicians are attached to the brigade, but no regimental bazaars.

The pay of each class of the above, converted into Company's rupees, is as follows :—

	Company. RS.	A.	P.
Artillery.			
Jemadar	13	12	0
Havildar	7	13	9
Naigue	6	14	0
Golundazee	5	6	5
Infantry.			
Subadar-Major	27	8	1
Subadar	17	10	11
Jemadar or Native Adjutant	13	12	0
Jemadar	8	13	5
Havildar-Major	8	5	8
Drill Havildar	8	5	8
Havildar	6	2	3
Drum or Fife Major	7	0	3
Drummer	4	13	6
Fifer or Bugler	4	6	9
Puckally	3	3	8
Drill Naigue	6	0	3
Naigue	5	4	6
Sepoy	4	6	9
Attached to the Brigade.			
Drill Sergeant and Sergeant-Major	83	8	1
Quartermaster-Sergeant	68	12	4
Malayalam Interpreter and English Writer	34	6	2
English Writer	20	10	1
Malayalam Writer	7	13	9
Native Paymaster	19	10	4
Head Accountant	8	13	5
Company Writer and Accountant	4	14	7
Store Superintendent and Accountant	14	11	9
Maistry Tailor	14	0	7
Maistry Smith	7	0	3
Smith	5	7	7
Hammerman	4	1	8
Bellows-boy	2	11	9
Chickildar	5	6	5
Native Dresser	20	10	1
Toty	3	8	2
Bandmaster	140	5	7
Band Havildar	6	2	3
Band Naigue	5	4	6
Band Musician	4	13	6

Its Uniforms and Arms.

6. *Artillery.*—Uniform blue, facings scarlet, lace gold. Arms—Two brass 6-pounders and two brass 3-pounders, swords but no fuzils.

Infantry.—Uniform scarlet, facings blue, lace gold. Arms, fuzils with bayonets.

7. It is distributed as follows :—

8. The actual strength at head-quarters (viz., Trivandrum), is 1 Major Commanding, 2 Captains in charge of, and Acting Adjutants to, Battalions of Infantry, 1 Lieutenant Quartermaster to the Brigade and in charge of Artillery.

Artillery.—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues and 25 Golundazees.

Infantry.—1 Subadar-Major, 13 Subadars, 2 Jemadars or Native Adjutants, 15 Jemadars, 2 Havildars-Major, 2 Drill Havildars, 72 Havildars, 2 Drum or Fife-Majors, 42 Drummers, Fifers and Buglers, 2 Puckallies, 2 Drill Naigues, 72 Naigues and 1,047 Sepoys and 25 Golundazees.

All attached to the brigade with the exception of 6 Company writers or accountants who are on command with their companies.

9. Its actual strength in detachments at following out-posts is as below specified. Each of the Subadars form a distinct command, the head-quarters of each detachment being in the first station :—

Infantry.

—	Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Drummers and fifers.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Writers and accountants.	Where sent and on what service.
Northern Detachments.		...	...	1	...	...	15	1	Cooryapully to protect the inhabitants and travellers.
		...	...	...	...	1	6	...	Coimbatore with tobacco collector.
		...	...	1	...	...	7	...	Unnamanada } to protect the inhabitants and travellers.
		...	...	1	...	...	6	...	Yellangoonapuzha } to protect the inhabitants and travellers.
		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	Mooriengerrhy } to protect the inhabitants and travellers.
		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	Vuddoothala } to protect the inhabitants and travellers.
		...	...	2	...	2	21	...	Thodupuzha Cardamom Bankshall and Hill.
			...	2	2	3	45	1	Alleppey Commercial Department.
		1	...	1	...	1	12	...	Perracat Tobacco Store.
	1		...	...	...	...	4	...	Malayatoor } Forest Department.
			...	...	...	1	3	...	Conneil } Forest Department.
			...	1	...	1	14	1	Quilon Tobacco Store.
			...	...	...	1	6	...	Quilon Residency.
			1	...	...	1	6	...	Quilon Jail.
			1	1	...	...	8	...	Puthanapuram.
		1	...	...	...	1	6	...	Mambulathora.
			...	1	...	...	6	...	Arienkavoo.
			...	1	...	...	8	...	Shencottah.
			...	1	...	...	6	...	Uchenkovil.
			...	...	..	1	3	...	Punthalum with a relation of the Rajah.
	1	2	2	13	2	15	193	3	Total, Northern Detachments.
Southern Detachments.			1	3	...	2	55	1	Pulpanabhapuram fort and palace.
	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	Oodagherry to protect public property.
			...	1	...	1	12	1	Nagercoil over the jail and to protect the—
			...	...	...	1	7	...	Cuddekerra } inhabitants.
	...	1	...	1	...	1	14	...	Poothapandy } inhabitants.
			...	1	...	1	8	...	Aramboly to assist revenue peons and guard revenue collected.
			...	1	...	...	6	...	Greallum } to protect the inhabitants.
			...	1	...	1	18	1	Suchindram } to protect the inhabitants.
			...	...	...	1	4	...	Munacoody granary.
	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	Pinnacolum to protect the inhabitants.
			...	1	...	1	12	...	Cottar Tobacco Store.
			...	1	...	...	6	...	Cape Comorin to protect the inhabitants.
	...	3	1	11	...	11	160	3	Total, Southern Detachments.

N.B.—All the above-named outposts, excepting one, viz., Coimbatore, are within the Travancore Territory.

10. The Artillery comprises two brass 6 and two brass 3-pounders.

11. The Infantry of the Brigade is composed entirely of Nairs.

The Artillery, one-half of Mussalmans and the other half of Carnatic Hindus.

The recruiting system is to enlist such Mussalmen and Carnatic Hindus for the Artillery and such Nairs for the Infantry as voluntarily offer themselves; age, 18 to 22 years, standard height, 5 feet 6 inches. No gratuity is offered and volunteers are constantly qualifying for the ranks by attending drill for months before vacancies occur; they are recruited exclusively from the immediate vicinity of Trivandrum, where they almost all possess small portions of land.

12. The brigade is (with the exception of a Naigue's guard at Coimbatore) entirely quartered among Travancoreans.

13. And its services entirely restricted to Travancore.

14. The brigade has never been called into the field, the services it has rendered extraneous of the routine duties are as below stated:—

(1) A detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 3 Havildars, 3 Naigues and 50 Sepoys was employed from the 12th September 1819 to the 23rd January 1820 in conjunction with the Company's troops and under Lieutenant Dalzell of the Company's service in suppressing incursions of Morravar gang robbers into the Southern districts of Travancore from the Company's territory.

(2) A detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 10 Naigues and 150 Sepoys was employed from the 22nd August 1820 to 31st March 1821 in conjunction with the Company's troops and under Lieutenant Gordon of the Company's army in preventing irruption into the Southern districts of Travancore of Morravar gang robbers from the Company's territory.

(3) A detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 10 Havildars, 10 Naigues and 150 Sepoys under the Dewan of Travancore was called out from the 10th January to 31st March 1829, in quelling disturbances occasioned by the Christian Shanars in the Southern districts of Travancore.

(4) A detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naigues and 63 Sepoys was stationed at Alleppey from the 1st September to the 29th October 1831 in addition to the usual party of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 5 Naigues and 66 Sepoys then doing duty at that station for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations in the event of any infected ship touching at the port.

(5) A detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 11 Havildars, 4 Drummers and Fifers, 11 Naigues and 150 Sepoys was stationed at Alleppey from the 29th October 1834 to the 25th June 1835 in addition to the usual party of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 7 Havildars, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 8 Naigues and 97 Sepoys attached to the commercial department in consequence of disturbances occasioned by the assassination of a wealthy and influential Mussalman merchant and not relieved until after the trial and execution of the murderer.

N.B.—The Lieutenant quitted the detachment on the 14th December on sick certificate.

15. The expenses of its maintenance are paid in the following manner:—

By the Travancore State.

Pay.—Monthly in the current coin of the country. Articles of clothing supplied—a jacket once in two years. A pair of woollen trowsers once in four years. A carpet once in five years. A cumbly cloak once in five years. A turband once in seven years. A sash once in ten years. And a knapsack once in ten years.

The 6 and 3 pounders belonging to the Artillery were bought from the Company. The fuzils and accoutrements were got from England. The ammunition for both arms is purchased from the Company on indent to the Government of Fort St. George and obtained from the Arsenal at Palamcottah.

16. The Travancore State and the Nair caste are chiefly benefited by the maintenance of the Brigade.

Extract from a letter from Captain H. W. DALY, in charge Nayar Brigade, to Major-General W. CULLEN, British Resident in Travancore, dated Trevandrum, 21st May 1842.

The acceptance by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Major Campbell's resignation of the command of the Nayar Brigade having been officially notified, and further it having transpired that the vacant appointment is to be conferred on an officer of the Brigade, I should (I feel) be wanting to myself, if I did not state my claims on the service which I respectfully request may be submitted for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

My father entered the Travancore service in 1789 as Captain and shortly after joined the Travancore Troops acting with the Bombay Army under the command of Sir Robert Abercrombie, employed in the subjugation of Upper Malabar and covering the first siege of Seringapatam.

In April 1794 His Highness the Rajah appointed him as Lieutenant-Colonel to the command of a Brigade of five battalions of infantry and one of Artillery, and in March 1795 promoted him to rank of Colonel. Sir Robert Abercrombie having interested himself to obtain for him both these steps.

In September 1795, my father received the acknowledgment of Major George Petrie of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, commanding force from Bombay sent against Cochin, for his readiness and polite attention in assisting and forwarding the public service, and in November 1795, Major Petrie communicated to him that the then Governor of Bombay "Mr. Duncan was very sensible of his merits, and would be happy to convince him of the sense he entertained of them."

In May 1805, "The Governor-General in Council considered the conduct of Colonel Daly Commanding the Carnatic Brigade to merit His Excellency's high approbation for the courage, firmness, and activity manifested by him in directing and animating the exertions of the corps under his command, during the prevalence of the revolt." "The spirit of revolt and discontent," states Colonel Macaulay, then British Resident, in a letter of instructions addressed to my father, 25th December 1804 "you probably know, extended to all the corps of Nayars." Indeed the most insidious means were resorted to by the Nayar Troops to induce the Carnatic Brigade to take part in the rebellion and then force was attempted; but the meritorious adherence of the Carnatic Brigade to its "allegiance and duty" joined to the active and ardent manner in which the Dewan disciplined and counselled the chief Civil officers of the State and roused the inhabitants to arms for the defence and rescue of their prince saved the British interests from the ruinous and fatal effects which would have followed the success of Neelacunda Pillay and his partizans."

The letter of instructions above alluded to was penned by the British Resident in consequence of information he had received "from a respectable source" which stated "that preparations had been making at the Isle of France for the departure of an expedition composed of some regular troops and two thousand conscripts, supposed to be destined for the port of Alleppey in Travancore" and with a view to his making arrangements to defeat any attempts to disembark such force; "the successful landing of which in his country in its then defenceless state would in all human probability have been quickly followed by the renewal of the revolt and by a complete revolution."

During the latter part of the year 1808 Colonel Daly was entrusted by the British Resident Colonel Macaulay with a delicate and hazardous negotiation; that, namely, of procuring Valoo Thamby's voluntary secession from the office of Dewan, or Prime Minister, and retirement to Calicut on a pension from the Honourable Company; as he had lately become violently opposed to some political measures proposed to him. This man eulogised by the British Resident for the active and ardent manner in which he had exerted himself to suppress the revolt of 1804,

had himself risen to the Dewanship some years before by heading a rebellion against his prince. This was previous to Colonel Macaulay's appointment to Travancore; but after his arrival the Dewan received the British Resident's strenuous support, and being of an unscrupulous energetic character, he possessed himself of the full control of the resources of the country.

Valoo Thamby with the view to gain time and lull suspicion expressed willingness to retire to Calicut and into a private station; he had already secretly murdered Soobyah, the Resident's Vakeel; and on the very eve of his expected resignation, made a desperate and treacherous attempt on the life of the Resident by a body of armed Nayars who attacked his residence at Cochin, cut up the escort, and pillaged the treasury. The first intimation given my father of this atrocious attempt was by the Dewan himself; my father being then in attendance by his own appointment at the cutcherry to accompany him to Calicut. He gloried in anticipated success and declared that at the time my father and himself were conversing together "Colonel Macaulay's head was kicking about the streets of Cochin." Shortly after he heard of the failure of his murderous attempt and chafing with disappointment, he ordered my father to lead the Carnatic Brigade to Quilon to attack the Company's troops there stationed. My father peremptorily refused to fight against his countrymen, preferring, as a Briton should do, death to dishonour and death he fully expected would have speedily followed this refusal. He was, however, remanded a prisoner to his house and kept in close confinement at Alleppey, for more than two months under custody of the blood-thirsty Pulpoo Pillay (the head of the Pepper Department) by whom were carried into effect the Dewan's orders for the butchering of an Assistant Surgeon of the subsidiary force, seized on the backwater; and for the drowning in sacks of 32 Europeans of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, who were driven by stress of weather into the Port of Alleppy; and disarmed by treachery.

Providentially, however, Colonel Daly escaped with life; the Carnatic Brigade was disbanded, and, as he was not implicated in having borne arms against the British Government, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George consented to his drawing a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, to be charged to the account of the Government of Travancore.

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(4)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th December 1842, Nos. 1 and 2, Political Department.*

Read—the following papers :—

No. 1. From Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Travancore, 11th November 1842, No. 50.

I had the honour to forward on the 1st instant the application of Lieutenant Price of the 34th Regiment L.I., doing duty with the Travancore Nair Brigade, to resign that service and to be permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

It has since been stated to me by the Head Dewan Peishkar in charge of the administration that it would be an object with the Sirkar at the present moment to avoid the expense of an additional European officer should it be consistent with the pleasure of the Most Honourable the Governor in Council to permit it.

My opinion of the propriety of such an appointment is unchanged, but the circumstances under which I recommended it about nine months ago in my letter No. 5 of the 24th January last have been considerably modified by the great changes in the aspect of public affairs as well as in the removal of the late inefficient and obnoxious Minister.

Without, therefore, abolishing the appointment, it might perhaps, should no arrangement have yet been made, be permitted to continue vacant for the present and until the expenses of the Sirkar have been permanently established on a more economical scale.

No. 2. From R. CLERK, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 1st December 1842, No. 542.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 685, and to acquaint you that the Most Honourable the Governor in Council will abstain for the present from appointing an officer to the vacancy in the Nair Brigade occasioned by Lieutenant Price's resignation of that service.

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(5)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 26*th October* 1847, *Nos.* 1 *and* 2, *Political Department.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 1. From Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 9th October 1847, No. 35.

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10. Although not appearing in the accounts of the year now forwarded, it will be satisfactory to the Most Noble the Governor in Council to learn that His Highness the Rajah almost immediately after his accession gave his consent to a measure which had long been pressed on the attention of his predecessor, the late Rajah, viz., the formation of a limited pension establishment for the worn-out sepoys of the Nair Brigade.

I had frequently proposed the subject to the late Rajah, but it was only in 1845 that it was very strongly pressed upon His Highness, as reported in my letter No. 18 of 20th August 1845, paragraphs 12, 13 and 14, in consequence of the suggestions of Major Gunning then in command of the brigade. Nothing, however, was done by the late Rajah, notwithstanding the recommendation of Government on the subject, as per Minutes of Consultation of 8th September 1845, No. 322, and which were duly communicated to him.

11. The visit of Major-General Gibson in the month of February last afforded an opportunity to Major Shirreff of again bringing the question forward, and a pension establishment was at once sanctioned by the present Rajah. The number of men pensioned on the present occasion was—

Native Officers	3
Non-commissioned Officers	25
Rank and file	101

a much larger proportion than are likely to be brought forward again, and it has been determined to limit hereafter the expenses of the pension establishment to three per cent. on the pay of the Native officers and men of the brigade.

12. It is necessary also that I should notice that the appointment of a Staff Officer to the brigade having been recommended to the late Rajah at the same time with that of a pension establishment, His Highness acceded to it, and it was therefore again brought to the notice of the present Rajah who sanctioned the appointment on an allowance as originally proposed of Rs. 100 a month.

I ought perhaps to have obtained the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor in Council to this appointment before allowing it to take effect, but I had witnessed for some years past so much money thrown away upon the most unworthy objects, that I was glad to seize the opportunity of securing a small salary for an appointment that I had reason to believe would be useful, and I hope at an early moment to be able to furnish the Most Noble the Governor in Council with an explanation, which I trust will satisfy the Honourable the Court of Directors on the subject.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 21st October 1847, No. 492.

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4. The appointment of a Staff Officer to the Nair Brigade and the grant of pensions to the worn-out sepoys of that brigade meet with the approval of Government.

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(6)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th July* 1849, *Nos.* 27 *and* 28, *Political Department.*

No. 27. From Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 6th July 1849, No. 14/1849.

I have the honour by desire of His Highness the Rajah to request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to nominate a Subaltern officer of the Company's service to succeed Lieutenant Crewe in the Nair Brigade.

Lieutenant Crewe was Quartermaster and Staff officer, but it is now proposed that the Subaltern officer, who may be nominated in succession to Lieutenant Crewe, should be appointed to command a battalion with the local rank and regimental pay and allowances of a Captain.

This will give him the same aggregate pay, &c., as Quartermaster.

To the Quartermastership it is proposed to re-appoint a Captain Staig, now commanding a battalion, as it is found that he is better adapted for the one office than the other :—

	RS.	A.
Lieutenant Crewe's allowances were as Lieutenant on full batta	286	10
Staff pay as Quartermaster	100	0
As Staff officer	100	0
	486	10
As Captain commanding a battalion on full batta ...	445	6
Total ...	932	0
By the proposed re-appointment of Captain Staig, he will continue to draw his allowances as a Captain	445	6
As Staff officer, stationery, &c.	14	10
	460	0
A Subaltern with local rank of Captain to command a battalion	445	6
	905	6
Former charge ...	932	0
Saving ...	26	10

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, dated 17th July 1849, No. 374.

Ordered that the Resident at Travancore be informed that agreeably to his request an officer will be immediately appointed to succeed Lieutenant Crewe in the Nair Brigade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

Subadar-Major Kumaran Thamby's information regarding the Militia of Travancore, both ancient and modern, given to the late Brigade Interpreter, in the vernacular and translated by him, dated 27th April 1854.

It appears the country called Travancore was comprised of a number of petty independent principalities (such as Mavelikara, Changanacherry, Nedumangad, Pantalam, Ampalapuzha, &c., &c , which States had once flourished), whose rulers were in constant warfare, not only with each other, but with the Rajah of Travancore; the ambition of the latter led him to a suppression of such aggressions on the part of those States, and for this purpose he raised the militia as emergencies occurred, and with their assistance the small States above mentioned, were attacked, conquered and subdued; and thus the King of Travancore extended the limits of his own province which is at present included between Kuriyapally and Cape Comorin. The Subadar-Major is not aware of the particulars as to how and in what manner the military was in those days composed further than that each householder had to subscribe one individual for the soldiery, whose arms were bows, arrows, shields, swords, axes, spears, and a peculiar musket known by the name 'Kottapidi Thoke.' As the country was thus enlarged, the necessity of keeping men in permanent military service with a view to the safety and peace in the conquered provinces became at once apparent, and accordingly the Maharajah forcibly enlisted his subjects for the purpose, as they had the utmost aversion to that branch of the service. These civil wars ended prior to 1758 A.D. or 933 M.E., and the Maharajah whose death occurred in that year, it appears, was the first sovereign whose sway extended over all present Travancore.

2. The Subadar-Major is informed that Travancore became subject to the Nawab of the Deccan in the younger days of the sovereign above named.

3. While thus situated, the Dutch or the Portuguese attacked * Travancore at Colachel, but they were defeated, and of their forces two individuals were taken captives, one named Lanois and the other Mackae. The superior talents and profound knowledge of Lanois in military tactics soon secured to him the confidence of the reigning Maharajah. It led to his appointment as Chief Captain in His Highness' service. It was he that constructed modern fire-arms for Travancore, swords, guns, balls, &c., &c., built the fort and ramparts of Pooliakurichee and the arsenal there, and instructed the men in the art of war. He made everything that was requisite for the defence of the country, brought into the service several men of his race as chieftains in the different corps, which he thoroughly organized by the name of 'Pully Pattalam,' which consisted of 72 battalions of 200 men each, wherein the Artillery was also included. There were besides six regiments of Infantry styled the 'Carnatic Brigade,' whose head-quarters was at Paravur and afterwards at Alleppey. Each regiment consisted of 10 companies and 114 men including officers in each, and the whole of the 72 Pullies and the Carnatic Brigade together with the attached, or in other words the entire military establishment of Travancore amounted in all to 30,000 men.

* A.D. 1740.

4. Captain Lanois divided the whole of Travancore into three 'faces' calling them the western, eastern and southern face of the country, and over these he distributed the whole of the above number in due proportion. The head-quarters was Pooliakurichee where Captain Lanois resided. It appears the remains of Captain Lanois are interred in the church inside the fort, and the sepulchral monument contains a statement of his services, and his memory is still kept up with reverence and respect due to his war-like achievements.

5. Guards were furnished from these corps to several officers of the Sircar, and over public buildings. It was these men that collected the revenue, performed inferior Police duties; provisions for public festivals were collected by them, they also watched over prisoners, and in everywise operated for the defence of the country from internal or external attacks and in general for the welfare of the country.

6. All reports were made to His Highness through the Native Head Commandant called 'Valia Yejaman,' Resident at Trivandrum, and under the orders of

Captain Lanois, and it appears even the discharge of a private required the written sanction of His Highness the Maharajah.

7. While the forces of Travancore were thus located, it appears, Tippoo Sultan of Mysore invaded Travancore making his entry through the Northern districts in the years 1788-90. Kesava Pillay, the Dewan to His Highness, proceeded to Calicut, a British Settlement, to bring in the Company's army for aid, but it appears in the meantime, the troops of Travancore under command of the 2nd Battalion Subadar-Major's paternal uncle, attacked and routed them, and Tippoo finally left the districts he had conquered. The skirmish took place at a village or fort called Maloor. (The Subadar-Major wishes me to add here that the Maharajah suitably rewarded his uncle by appointing him to a chief Captainship in the Carnatic Brigade, and subsequently as head of the military establishment of Travancore with the title of ' Pada Thalavan, ' Resident at Trivandrum.)

The memoir of Travancore made by Lieutenant Horsley, I remember, speaks on preceding subject. A copy is kept at His Highness' Free-school.

8. It was about this period 1795 A.D. that the East India Company entered into their first treaty with the Maharajah regarding their mercantile affairs and the defence of the country from external attacks, and in Article 7 His Highness is required to lend his aid from his regular Infantry and Cavalry exclusive of the native Nairs of his country, to be employed with the Company's troops on either side of the peninsula, although in the subsequent treaty of 1805 His Highness was relieved from this burdensome task.

9. The whole of the Travancore army was paid partly in money and partly in paddy and other provisions. Under the plea of a general deficiency in the revenue, most of the great unnecessary expenses incurred on account of the military were dispensed with, and the men were thus deprived of their usual benefits from the Sircar by Dewan Veloo Tampi, it would appear, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Macaulay, who seems to have merely superintended the commercial affairs of the company in Travancore, and with whom the Dewan was in terms of closest friendship. This event caused a general meeting among the forces, and they were therefore immediately disbanded with the exception of about 8,000 men who had not deviated from their allegiance, and Colonel Macaulay then brought in four regiments of the Company's army and stationed them at Quilon, as will partly appear from the treaty of 1805, viz., the second treaty, wherein Colonel Macaulay is named Resident.

10. Under some pretence Veloo Tampi at a subsequent period fell out with Colonel Macaulay, collected the residue of the Travancore army and attempted to attack the Company's forces at Coondary near Quilon, but the Dewan's forces were entirely defeated. Colonel Macaulay directed fresh regiments to attack the southern frontier at Arambooly, and to invade the country at once. The Travancore Brigade in the southern provinces attempted to defend the country by advice of Veloo Tampi, although the Maharajah declared peace at once. But they were likewise defeated, and the whole country was at once brought under final subjection in 1809. From the foregoing events Colonel Macaulay was induced to disband even the above few men who remained of the old corps, with exception of five companies who were retained for the purpose of guarding the palace, pagodas, and the forts of Trivandrum and Pulpanabhapuram under a native commandant.

11. Guards from the Company's army were placed over Pooliacoorichee, Nagercoil, the Pulpanabhapuram fort, and other places deemed by the Company's officers necessary, until all signs of future insurrection or revolt shall have vanished.

12. In a memorial addressed by Captain Daly to the Government of Fort St. George on 21st March 1839 when he was superseded by Captain Logan in the temporary command of the brigade, and in his letter to the Resident, dated 21st May 1842, applying for the command of the brigade when Major Lockhart was removed, he alludes to the services of his father, Colonel of the Travancore Carnatic Brigade, and the cause which led to the disbandment of the same, &c., &c., &c.

13. When Colonel Munro was appointed Resident in succession to Colonel Macaulay, he pensioned the native commandant of the five companies, and appointed one Maha Singh as his successor and Killadar of the fort of Trivandrum. In 1814 the then reigning queen intended to proceed on a visit to Pulpanabhapuram, and in consequence of the paucity of men to form Her Highness' escort, permission was obtained to enlist 200 men more in the military line and thus form 7 companies.

14. Maha Singh was relieved and the casualties that existed in the 7 companies were left unfilled, until Captain McLeod came in as the first British Commandant of the brigade and Killadar of Trivandrum. In 1818 Captain McLeod discharged all the decrepit and sickly men, and made them over to the Sircar to form a Police corps. At first Captain McLeod enlisted 200 men which filled up all vacancies, and increased the corps to 8 companies of 100 men each. Shortly afterwards he entertained 400 more, thus rendering the corps into 12 companies.

15. It appears that in the 5 companies that were originally under the command of the Native Commander, there were 2 Jemadars to each company, 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars to bear His Highness' colors, and 1 Jemadar for the regimental colors. But Captain McLeod discharged the 3 Color Jemadars and reduced the Jemadars of companies to one on the formation of the 2nd Battalion. He made no other alterations.

16. Captain McLeod subsequently obtained permission from the Resident to enlist more men so as to complete the present brigade, or the 1st and the 2nd Battalions (1,000 sepoys in each), and appointed Captains Daly and Sheridan to the respective commands. The men were instructed in drill by sepoys belonging to the Company's army and who had been sent for by Captain McLeod.

17. Captain Sheridan in certain memoranda* he has prepared, and which are herewith annexed, speaks of the formation of the present Nair Brigade under the superintendence of Captain McLeod of the 9th Regiment M.N.I., having been made by permission obtained at the request of Her Highness the late Ranee through Colonel Munro, Resident, from the Right Honorable Mr. Elliot, Governor of Madras.

18. At some period when Captain McLeod was enlisting men in the service, it appears a great difficulty was experienced in collecting revenue from the southern provinces on uncultivated lands. Two companies of the above men who were already in the list were ordered to proceed thither. Colonel Munro and the Dewan themselves accompanied. The efforts of the Police men were proved altogether inefficacious. The sepoys exerted to the best in their power, and, without causing the least breach of the peace, they collected the revenue for the Sircar, and, as in this respect they rendered themselves far superior to the civil servants, it was deemed expedient to raise another battalion (the second) and distribute them, over the face of the country, to assist the Tahsildars, Tannah naiques, and the civil authorities in the duties appertaining to their respective offices.

19. The whole of the command stations were once (previous to 1835) 62 in number, and the men on duty there, 600, including officers. They were all for the greater part under the orders of the Dewan. It would appear that even furlough were granted them by that functionary. Reliefs of posts were ordered by the civil authorities. Captain McLeod never questioned the Sircar on this interference in his province; but Captain Gray, his successor, appears to have taken up the point and entered into communications with the Sircar; and this reference (succoured by the fact that misdemeanours committed by individuals of the brigade on command were remanded to the Officer Commanding to be tried by the articles of war, after having given plausible grounds for collusion between the Civil and the Military) ultimately led the Sircar to resolve to form Police servants, by cancelling vacancies in the brigade, and appropriating their pay to the above-named servants; but of the command stations few were still retained.

20. With this object, a reduction of 25 privates was made in each company in 1826, and in 1830, a further reduction of from 75 to 70 privates was made, and

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Vide pages 9—13.

this latter is the present establishment. No addition or diminution in the native commissioned and non-commissioned, drummers and fifers, and band, has taken place. The band and artillery were, it appears, formed by Captain Gray, who built the present barracks.

21. At subsequent periods at the representations of the Officers Commanding, part of the guards at out-posts were decreased or finally withdrawn—*vide* list herewith annexed.*

22. The Company's guards stationed in the southern provinces were withdrawn and replaced by men of the Nair Brigade—*vide* Brigade Orders, 22nd September 1836.†

23. In a report furnished through the Resident for the Government of India on 7th March 1842, Captain Daly ‡ gives concise information of the present brigade, the duties required of them, and the conspicuous services it has been called on to perform since its formation, and other subjects connected with the brigade.

24. Major Gunning in a letter to the Resident No. 15, 23rd April 1845, generally alludes to all the command stations ever since men were furnished from the brigade, and recommended a decrease, which was seconded by his successor in a letter, dated 15th May 1846, No. 51, and the Sircar sanctioned certain reductions which were accordingly carried into effect—*vide* Brigade Orders, 21st July 1846.

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* *Vide* Captain Sheridan's Memo. No. 2.

† *Revised Distribution List of Detachments by Major Campbell, dated Head-quarters, Trivandrum, Thursday the 22nd September* 1836.

Under instructions from the Dewan, the following revised distribution of the detachments to the south is ordered, consequent on the intended removal of the Company's troops from Oodagherry and Nagercoil:—

Distribution.

Stations.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	—
Padmanabhapuram	1	1	5	2	48	For the protection of the fort and palace.
Oodagherry	...	...	...	1	6	For the protection of the buildings within the fort.
Suchindrum	1	...	2	2	24	Parties from this guard patrol north as far as Tallagoody, and south to Cape Comorin.
Nagercoil	...	...	...	1	3	To guard prisoners.
Munnacoody	...	...	...	1	3	For the protection of a paddy granary.
Punnaculum	...	...	1	1	12	Parties from this guard to patrol south as far as Cape Comorin and north to Mullingoor.
Aramboly	...	...	1	1	8	For the protection of cash chest. Parties from this guard to patrol in the vicinity of Aramboly.
Cottar	...	...	1	1	14	For the protection of the Tobacco store and the cash chest in the Tahsildar's office. Parties from this guard to patrol north as far as Vadasary and south to Parakay.
Poothappandy	...	1	2	2	24	Parties from this guard to patrol north as far as Cadukkaray and south, to Tallakudy, by Kulasekaramputhur.
Cadukkaray	...	...	1	1	12	Parties from this guard to patrol to the east, as far as Ananthapuram.
Total ...	2	2	13	13	154	

All the above-mentioned guards will be directed to be prepared to suppress disturbances and repel marauders and, upon the verbal order from any appointed civil authority, will use their arms, and, if directed to fire, will do so unhesitatingly, and, if possible, with effect; the civil authority, of course, incurring all responsibilities. The men required to complete the foregoing commands will be taken from the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, and march this after-noon. Each man composing the above detachments, Palpanabhapuram excepted, will be furnished with twelve rounds of ball cartridge and one flint.

Subadar-Major Coluppram Matheven Pillai, 1st Battalion, will accompany the above party, place the detachments, and show the routes for the patrols.

The Subadar-Major will remain with them a month for the purpose of ensuring the duties being properly conducted.

‡ *Vide* page 15 *et seq.*

25. No further reduction has since been effected. The present command stations are 33, and 320 men on duty.

26. In the Neet granted by His Highness to the European officers, the brigade is mentioned as having been raised "for the protection of the forts, palaces, &c., in the Travancore country."

27th April 1854.

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(7)—*G.O., dated* 1st *July* 1862, *No.* 257, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 3. From W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 3rd June 1862, No. 34.

I have the honour to state for the information of Government, that the Dewan of Travancore has notified to me the anxious desire of the Government of His Highness the Rajah, to reduce the number of European officers serving with the Nair Brigade.

2. It was intended, it appears, that a vacancy created by the retirement of Captain Staig, a local officer, should not be filled up, and subsequently similar views were entertained with (as the Dewan assures me), the concurrence of the late Resident, on the resignation of another officer.

3. Mr. Maltby's departure, however, is supposed to have prevented a reference to Government on the subject, and Captain Weldon has since been appointed to the Nair Brigade—an arrangement for which the Travancore Government were not, it appears, prepared.

4. It is now desired that advantage may be taken of the next vacancy (and one is expected to occur immediately), to reduce the number of European officers attached to the brigade, from four to three.

5. I am not prepared, at this moment, to offer an opinion on this question, but after due consideration of it, in communication with the Officer Commanding the brigade, and such reference to my records as may be necessary on points with which I am necessarily at present but little acquainted, I propose to submit my views for the orders of Government.

6. Pending receipt, therefore, of such report as I may feel called on to make with reference to the wishes now expressed by the Government of Travancore, I have the honour to request that no further appointment may be made to the Nair Brigade.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 1st July 1862, No. 257.

The Governor in Council requests that the Resident will expedite the submission of the report promised in the foregoing letter. It appears to the Government to be questionable whether, unless the number of battalions forming the Nair Brigade be reduced, any smaller number of European officers than that hitherto attached to it will suffice.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(8)—*G.O., dated* 15*th July* 1862, *No.* 274, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 32. From WILLIAM FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 30th June 1862, No. 42.

With reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to state, that whilst the Travancore Government still adhere to their opinion, that the number of officers now serving with the Nair Brigade is sufficient, the Officer Commanding thinks that inconvenience would result from the non-appointment of a fourth officer, and that the efficiency of the establishment would be impaired if the full number of European officers (four) is not kept up.

2. With reference to this opinion, the Dewan has under consideration the reduction of the brigade, to an extent which will admit of the services of a fourth officer being dispensed with.

3. As I find that Major Drury's views are supported by those of his immediate predecessor and other authorities, it only remains, I think, to be seen whether such a reduction can with propriety be made in the number of men composing the force, as to admit of reducing the number of officers serving with it from four to three, without causing inconvenience, or detriment to the efficiency of the establishment.

4. That a reduction in the rank and file may be effected appears to me possible enough, on reference to the history of the brigade, a brief account of which I now proceed to lay before Government.

5. In 1817 the establishment consisted of about 700 Nairs without arms or discipline, who were chiefly employed about the palace and pagoda.

6. The then Resident, Colonel Munro, suggested that this corps should be increased to 1,200 men, who were to be supplied with arms, and placed under the Command of an European officer. His object was to relieve the Company's regular troops from harassing duties, and eventually to facilitate the withdrawal of a large portion of the subsidiary force.

7. In carrying out this project under the Residency of Major McDouall in 1818, a mistaken interpretation was put on Colonel Munro's proposition, and 1,200 men were raised in addition to the 700 already embodied.

8. In 1821 the corps was reduced to 1,500 privates, and it now consists of two battalions of 700 privates each, exclusive of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, band, &c.

9. From what I have stated it will be seen that the Nair Brigade is numerically stronger at this moment, than it would have been when first organized, had Colonel Munro's intentions been carried out; and as existing circumstances are not such as to render necessary so large a force as it was desirable to raise in 1818, reduction appears feasible.

10. Should Government be of this opinion, it may be deemed desirable to allow the Circar time to mature the measures under contemplation, before consideration for the fears entertained regarding maintenance of the efficiency of the force is permitted to outweigh the wishes so strongly expressed by the Travancore Government.

11. I have urged on the Dewan the desirability of maturing his plans as speedily as possible and will submit them when formed, should Government see no objection to the proposed reduction.

No. 33. ORDER THEREON, 15th July 1862, No. 274.

The Governor in Council will be prepared to consider any proposals the Travancore Government may wish to make for reducing the strength of the Nair Brigade.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(9)—*G.O., dated 7th August* 1862, *No.* 311, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 12. From WILLIAM FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 25th July 1862, No. 50.

On receipt yesterday of your telegram of the 21st instant, I immediately addressed the Dewan, and have now the honour to state, for the information of Government, that I have received official intimation from that officer, that it has been determined to reduce the Nair Brigade by 300 men or thereabouts, without further loss of time.

2. The measure will be carried out in communication with the Officer Commanding, and will be reported as soon as due effect has been given to it.

3. Under the above circumstances, the appointment of a fourth officer appears to be unnecessary.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 7th August 1862, No. 311.

The Governor in Council desires that when the proposed reduction is carried out, the Resident will report what will be the exact strength of the Nayar Brigade, stating the number of privates, native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(10)—*G.O., dated 3rd December* 1863, *No.* 360, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 13. From W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 26th September 1863, No. 56.

With reference to the order of Government, Political Department, dated 7th August 1862, No. 311, I have the honour to annex a statement showing the exact strength of the Nair Brigade, the proposed reduction having now been carried out.

2. Great delay has occurred in effecting the reduction in question, and in explanation of this delay, I must observe that the reductions have to a great extent been made from guards over different Government stores and buildings scattered over the whole of Travancore.

3. The men of the brigade perform, as Government are aware, many of the duties ordinarily assigned in former days in British territory to Revenue and Police peons and now performed by the Police force.

4. On first making arrangements, the Dewan understood from the Officer Commanding the brigade, that there were three regular reliefs for each guard and took his measures accordingly. On these being completed, it was found that Colonel Drury had been misunderstood and that there were in point of fact not 3

but only $1\frac{3}{4}$. This necessitated a further set of arrangements; but when completed, it was still found that the full number of men (300) could not be struck off, as it then came out that before the reduction commenced there were only $1\frac{1}{4}$ reliefs, though they had since risen to $1\frac{3}{4}$ owing to the reductions made.

5. Further arrangements were again necessitated, as it was impossible that duty could be performed at all, if the ordinary reliefs were not allowed for, and at last the reduction of the brigade has been completed.

6. However insufficient these reliefs would be considered for regular troops prepared for all emergencies, it must be observed that the Nair Brigade is chiefly kept up for purposes of State, and has hitherto been largely occupied in performing work which can with propriety be entrusted to peons.

Statement showing the exact strength of the Nair Brigade after the proposed reduction.

——	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Drummers, Fifers and Buglers.
1st Battalion	10	10	40	40	570	23
2nd Battalion	10	10	40	40	570	23
Artillery	...	1	2	2	25	...
Band	...	...	1	1	20	...
Total ...	20	21	83	83	1,185	46

No. 14. From W. FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 7th October 1863, No. 58.

In my letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 56, I had the honour to report the reduction of the Nair Brigade by three hundred men.

2. This reduction, and that of one European officer which follows as a consequence, renders necessary a redistribution of duty between the remaining officers of the brigade.

3. Of the three Subordinate officers hitherto attached to the force, one officer performed the duties of Quartermaster and Station Staff officer with charge of the artillery and band on a salary of Rs. 460 per mensem, whilst each of the others commanded a battalion, their respective salaries being Rs. 445-6-0 per mensem.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Drury Commanding the brigade now proposes to divide the duties formerly undertaken by three officers, between two in the following manner:—

The Officer Commanding 1st Battalion to be Quartermaster and Staff officer, and to have charge of the Artillery.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion to have charge of the Band.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Drury informs me that all circumstances considered, this is in his opinion the best arrangement open to him, and he considers that the officers have a fair claim to extra remuneration for the duties now devolving on them.

6. Apart from the duties of Quartermaster and Staff officer which must necessarily be separate, he observes that extra work must now be demanded from the two officers under his command—for instance duties of officer of the week, and those connected with Committees, Courts of Inquiry, and the like.

7. He proposes, therefore, that the Quartermaster and Staff officer shall draw Rs. 100 per mensem, and that each Officer Commanding a battalion shall receive Rs. 50 per mensem, in excess of the command allowance hitherto paid, as remuneration for such actual extra duties of the Quartermaster hitherto employed, as have been allotted to them, and for those arising from extra tours of duty consequent on the non-employment of a third officer.

8. The marginal statement gives the expenditure of the Circar in salaries of the three officers hitherto employed; the proposed expenditure in salaries of two officers who will now perform the duties hitherto devolving on three, and the net gain to the Circar in consequence of the reduction of one European officer.

Expenditure previous to reduction.	RS. A. P.	Proposed expenditure subsequent to reduction.	RS. A. P.
Quartermaster and Staff officer in charge of Artillery and Band	460 0 0	Officer Commanding 1st Battalion and Quartermaster and Staff officer in charge of Artillery ...	595 6 0
Officer Commanding 1st Battalion	445 6 0	Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion and in charge of Band.	495 6 0
Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion	445 6 0		
		Total ...	1,090 12 0
		Difference or net saving	260 0 0
Rs. ...	1,350 12 0	Rs. ...	1,350 12 0

9. As it appears reasonable that some remuneration should be made for the extra duties now devolving on the two remaining officers of the brigade, and the increase of salary proposed by Colonel Drury appears to be moderate and such as the Circar will not object to grant, I have the honour to request permission from His Excellency the Governor in Council to submit Colonel Drury's proposal for the favourable consideration of His Highness the Rajah.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1863, No. 360.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the salaries of the two European officers, who are to be in future attached to the Nair Brigade in addition to the Commandant, may with propriety be fixed at Rs. (500) five hundred per mensem each. The Resident is authorized to submit this scale of salary for the consideration of His Highness the Rajah.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

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(11)—*G.O., dated 5th July* 1864, *No.* 208, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 7. From H. NEWILL, Esq., Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 4th June 1864, No. 43.

With reference to Mr. Fisher's letter, No. 56, dated 26th September 1863, annexing a statement of the strength of the Nair Brigade after its reduction, I have the honour to submit herewith a return showing the actual strength of that force since its re-organization in November last, at the recommendation of Colonel Drury, who thought it desirable to assimilate each battalion as nearly as possible with a Native regiment of the Indian Army in the number of its companies and the different ranks composing the entire regiment, &c., without, however, entailing any additional expense on the Travancore Government.

Statement showing the actual strength of the Nayar Brigade after its re-organization in November 1863.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Drummers, Fifers and Buglers.
1st Battalion	8	8	40	40	582	23
2nd Battalion	8	8	40	40	582	23
Artillery	...	1	2	2	25	...
Band	...	...	1	1	20	...
Total ...	16	17	83	83	1,209	46

H. N.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 5th July 1864, No. 208.

To be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government,

MY DEAR MACLEAN, *Monday, 2nd October* 1871.

Will you kindly answer the following questions and very much oblige :—

1*st*. What changes have been made in the brigade since Daly's report of March 7th, 1842 ?

2*nd*. Is there any difference between the Nayar Brigade and other Native Corps except as regards foreign service ?

3*rd*. Can the Nayar Brigade be ordered to serve out of Travancore ?

4*th*. Has more than one reduction been made since the time of Daly's report, and if so, what ?

5*th*. What is the present full strength of the brigade ?

6*th*. Is there any difference and if so, what in the pay of any one (officers or men) since Daly's time ?

7*th*. Was not the brigade the remnant of the old Carnatic Brigade, and what and under whose orders was the Carnatic Brigade ?

I stupidly tore up your letter on these subjects. Please excuse my troubling you.

(Signed) E. DALRYMPLE.

Answers to the 7 queries contained in the Assistant Resident's note to Major Maclean of the 2nd October 1871.

Question.	*Answer.*
1*st*. Was not the brigade the remnant of the old Carnatic Brigade and what and, under whose orders was the Carnatic Brigade ?	The Carnatic Brigade was a portion of the old Travancore Militia which numbered 30 or 40,000 men. Colonel Daly (Captain Daly's father) was in command of the Carnatic Brigade; their head-quarters was at Alleppey. It consisted of five regiments of infantry and one of artillery, the majority of the men were foreigners, not the Nayars of the country; and by the treaty with the British Government, dated 17th November 1795, this force was bound to serve

Question.	*Answer.*
	with the Honourable Company's troops on either side of the Indian Peninsula. In 1794 according to the above treaty, one battalion from the Carnatic Brigade was sent with the Bombay Army against Tippu Sultan of Mysore. When after the war against the British Government in 1809, the whole of the Travancore Troops, were disbanded, only 7 companies out of them were retained as a honorary guard to His Highness the Rajah. By permission subsequently obtained from the Madras Government, the present Nayar Brigade was raised in 1817–19 A.D., consisting of 2 battalions of infantry and a detachment of artillery. Thus it may be said that the Nayar Brigade rose from the old Travancore Militia.
2nd. Can the Nayar Brigade be ordered to serve out of Travancore?	No; the Government permitted the Nayar Brigade to be raised only to aid the Rajah in the internal administration of his kingdom; and by referring to Art. II of the treaty with the British Government, dated 12th January 1805, it will be seen that no part of His Highness' Troops can be furnished for service in British India.
3rd. Is there any difference between the Nayar Brigade and other Native Corps except as regards foreign service?	Yes, there is a difference. The points in which it may be said that a Nayar Battalion and a Native Infantry Regiment are alike are the dress, arms, accoutrements and drill. They vary in their strength, the number of the European officers, their pay, their duties, their discipline, their regimental lines, bazaar, &c., &c. The Nayar sepoys have the servile duty to perform of cleaning out tanks in the palaces, of cutting and preparing vegetable for food on State occasions, of superintending the distribution of charities in money and provisions to Brahmins and others, pulling down buildings erected for religious ceremonies, &c., &c. In consequence of the small pay he receives and the compulsory performance of the servile duties aforesaid, the Nayar sepoy can hardly be said to be amenable to the strictest military discipline. For instance, when Colonel Grant in 1850 introduced the daily relief of guards in place of every fourth day, as also very strict rules in carrying out the garrison and guard duties similar to those obtaining in Native Infantry regiments, most of the men deserted or took their voluntary discharge and returned to their

Question.	*Answer.*
	labour in the fields in their character of farmers of the country.
	Colonel Drury, however, preserved the equilibrium between the habits of the men and the requirements of the service by re-introducing the reliefs every fourth day, thus affording them opportunity to attend to their labours in their fields and gardens, the produce of which is essentially necessary to enable them to support themselves and their family in addition to their pittance of 5 rupees a month from the Sircar.
	General Cullen, the late Resident, in a letter to the Commanding officer written in 1849, said: Lieutenant Crewe contrasts the Command of a Battalion in the Company's service with that of one in the Nayar Brigade; but the circumstances are altogether different and no correct parallel can be drawn.
	In another letter addressed to the Commanding officer in 1851, General Cullen observed—
	The discipline of the brigade as well as the duties of the Medical officer have, until the last few years, never been exercised with the degree of strictness usual in the Company's army. It had not, I believe, been contemplated on the original formation of the brigade, and it is only within the last few years that these smaller local contingents have attracted the notice of Government of India and led to somewhat greater assimilation in discipline to that of Company's troops; but circumstances here will hardly admit, nor perhaps is it very desirable that it should be carried to the same extent.
	In a letter to the Commanding officer from the Resident, dated 8th March, he was informed that the Nayar Brigade was formed originally as much for objects of Police as for strictly military duties, for their pay was small and by the terms of their enlistment they were not to serve out of Travancore.
4*th*. Has more than one reduction been made since the time of Captain Daly's report, and if so what?	No; there was only one reduction since 1842 and that was made in 1863. It consisted of 20 Havildars, 20 Naigues and 260 Sepoys = 300 men. This was the third reduction since the formation of the brigade.
5*th*. What is the present full strength of the brigade?	1 Major Commanding. 1 Captain, 1st Battalion.

Question.	*Answer.*
	1 Captain, 2nd Battalion. 1 Doctor. 1 Sergeant-Major. 1 Band Master. 2 Subadars-Major, 1st and 2nd Battalions. 14 Subadars. 2 Jemadar Adjutants. 14 Jemadars. 2 Drill Havildars. 2 Havildars-Major. 76 Havildars. 2 Drill Naigues. 78 Naigues. 1 Drum-Major. 1 Fife-Major. 22 Drummers. 22 Fifers. 1,164 Sepoys including 40 Lance-Naigues. 1 Jemadar, Artillery. 2 Havildars. 2 Naigues. 25 Sepoys including 1 Lance-Naigue. 1 Havildar Band. 1 Naigue. 20 Musicians including 1 Lance-Naigue.
	PUBLIC SERVANTS.
	1 Interpreter, Brigade office. 1 English Writer, Brigade office. 1 Native Writer, Brigade office. 1 Samprathy or Paymaster. 2 Shekaries or Head Accountants. 16 Company Writers. 1 Native Writer, 1st Battalion office. 1 Native Writer, 2nd Battalion office. 1 Native Writer, Band and Artillery. 2 Native Apothecaries. 1 Store Visaripoo. 1 Store English Writer. 1 Store Native Writer. 1 Tailor. 5 Smiths. 2 Puckallies. 1 Chuckler. 3 Toties. 6 Sweepers.
	Grand Total of all Ranks in 1871—1,508. Grand Total of all Ranks in 1842—1,782.
6th. Is there any difference, and if so, what, in the pay of any one (officer or men) since Daly's time?	The following comparative table of pay will show the increase or decrease between the years 1842 and 1871 :—

—	Pay of one of each rank in 1842.			Pay in 1871 of one of each rank.			Remarks.
	RS.	CH.	C.	RS.	CH.	C.	
1 Major (Company's rupees)	1,189	2	0	1,000	0	0	Decrease of Company's Rs. 189-2-0.
1 Captain do.	445	6	0	500	0	0	Increase of Rs. 54-10-0.
1 Captain	445	6	0	500	0	0	Do. ,, 54-10-0.
1 Medical officer	......			470	0	0	New appointment.
1 Sergeant-Major	83	8	1	150	0	0	Increase of Rs. 66-7-11.
1 Band Master	140	5	7	117	14	4	Decrease of Rs. 22-7-3.
1 Subadar-Major (Sircar rupees) ...	28	0	0	30	0	0	Increase of Sircar Rs. 2
1 Subadar	18	0	0	20	0	0	Do. do. 2
1 Jemadar Adjutant	14	0	0	15	0	0	Do. do. 1
1 Jemadar	9	0	0	10	0	0	Do. do. 1
1 Havildar-Major	8	14	0	9	7	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Drill Havildar	8	14	0	9	7	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Havildar	6	7	0	7	0	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Drill Naigue	6	3	8	6	21	0	Do. do. 5/8
1 Naigue	5	10	8	6	0	0	Do. do. 5/8
1 Drum Major	7	4	0	9	0	0	Do. do. 1 7/8
1 Fife-Major	7	4	0	9	0	0	Do. do. 1 7/8
1 Drummer	4	26	0	7	0	0	Do. do. 2 1/16
1 Fifer	4	14	0	7	0	0	Do. do. 2 1/2
1 Sepoy	4	14	0	5	0	0	Do. do. 1/2
1 Jemadar, Artillery	14	0	0	15	0	0	Do. do. 1
1 Havildar	8	0	0	8	21	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Naigue	7	0	0	7	17	8	Do. do. 5/8
1 Sepoy	5	14	0	6	0	0	Do. do. 1/2
1 Havildar, Band	6	7	0	9	0	0	Do. do. 2 3/4
1 Naigue	5	10	8	8	0	0	Do. do. 2 3/8
1 Musician	4	26	0	7	0	0	Do. do. 2 1/16
1 Interpreter, Brigade office	35	0	0	45	0	0	Do. do. 10
1 English Writer	21	0	0	28	0	0	Do. do. 7
1 Malayalam Writer	8	0	0	11	0	0	Do. do. 3
1 Samprithy	20	0	0	25	0	0	Do. do. 5
1 Shekary	9	0	0	12	0	0	Do. do. 3
1 Company Writer	5	0	0	5	21	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Native Writer, 1st Battalion	5	0	0	5	21	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Native Writer, 2nd Battalion	5	0	0	5	21	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Native Writer, Artillery	5	8	0	6	1	0	Do. do. 3/4
1 Apothecary	21	0	0	65	0	0	Do. do. 44
1 Store Visaripu	15	0	0	15	0	0	
1 English Writer	......			15	0	0	New appointment.
1 Native Writer	5	0	0	5	21	0	Increase of Sircar Re. 3/4
1 Tailor	14	8	0	14	8	0	
1 Smith maistry	7	4	0	14	0	0	Do. do. Rs. 6 7/8
1 Smith	5	16	0	6	16	0	Do. do. 1
1 Smith	5	14	0	6	14	0	Do. do. 1
1 Smith	4	5	0	5	5	0	Do. do. 1
1 Smith	2	22	0	3	22	0	Do. do. 1
1 Puckally	3	8	0	4	6	8	Do. do. 15/16
1 Chuckler	......			7	4	0	New appointment.
1 Toty	3	16	0	4	16	0	Increase of Sircar Re. 1.
1 Toty	......			5	0	0	New appointment.
1 Toty	......			5	0	0	Do.
1 Sweeper	......			1	7	0	Do.

Question.

7*th.* What changes have been made in the brigade since Daly's report of March 7th, 1842?

Answer.

The material changes may be stated as follows:—

(1) Captain Ross' post as in charge of the guards on command to the north was abolished since November 1842.

(2) The men on command of all ranks at 32 stations in 1842 were 420.

This was since reduced to 14 stations and men 119.

The men on guard duty at Trivandrum in 1842 were 430.

This was also since reduced to 304.

(3) A separate Medical officer—Doctor Sperchneider—was appointed for

Question.	*Answer.*
	the brigade in place of the Durbar Physician since 1851. (4) A Staff officer appointed to the brigade to assist the Commanding officer in his duties since 1847. (5) A regular system of pensions for the men of the brigade enacted since December 1847 and modified much to the benefit of the men in 1871. 6. In consequence of the reduction in 1863, the battalions were organized into 8 companies each (73 privates), the previous strength or division being 10 companies in a battalion. 7. The post of the officer, who held the appointment of Quarter-master and Staff officer to the brigade, was abolished in 1863, and the duties of the appointment were imposed on the remaining two Captains in Command of the battalions with an addition to their pay of Rs. 50 each. In thus granting this small increase, the office allowance for the brigade drawn by the Staff officer, viz., Rs. 14–10–0, was stopped and taken to form a part of the above increase of Rs. 50, so that the books and stationery required for the brigade office have to be supplied by that officer. 8. The post of Quarter-master Sergeant was abolished in 1866, and the Sergeant-Major employed in that duty in addition to his own with an extra allowance of Rs. 50 a month. 9. The pay of the Native officers and men were increased in 1867, *vide* reply to query No. 6; the sepoy's pay from Rs. 4–8–0 to Rs. 5 a month. 10. Ten additional public servants were allowed for the brigade since 1842, viz. :— 1 Store English Writer, 1 Chuckler, 2 Hospital toties, and 6 Sweepers. For the pay of these, see reply to query No. 6. 11. Among the seven articles of clothing supplied for the brigade by the Sircar (*vide* Captain Daly's report) the knapsacks were discontinued since 1867, the gain to the Sircar from this item is about Rs. 5,000. 12. Smooth bore percussion muskets supplied to the brigade, and the flint fuzils discontinued, 1871 A.D.

Question.	*Answer.*
	13. The Commanding officer's pay was reduced in 1867 from Rs. 1,189-2-0 to Rs. 1,000 on the occasion of the retirement of Colonel Drury, and the wish on the part of the Sircar to re-introduce a Captain Commandant.
	14. Finally the barracks of the brigade built for the men forty-two years ago and occupied by them since August 1827, were pulled down to build the public offices on that spot, and the brigade is at present quartered in the barracks belonging to the Madras Government at Trivandrum, which are merely lent to His Highness the Maharajah's Government on the express condition that they shall be made over at a moment's notice when the Madras Government requires them.

BRIGADE OFFICE, (Signed) J. N. MACLEAN, MAJOR,
8th October 1871. *Commanding Nayar Brigade.*

Extract from a letter from General Cullen, the Resident, to Major Grant, Commanding Nayar Brigade, No. 370, *9th March* 1852.

The charge of the Police establishment of the Sircar have been regulated in a great measure by the assistance and protection expected to be derived from the presence of these military guards.

The discipline, therefore, maintained at head-quarters can hardly, I fear, be exacted from these detachments without a departure from the principles, and an entire change in the system, however objectionable that system may be, under which the Nayar Brigade was originally formed.

Extract from a letter to the Madras Government from the British Resident Mr. Newill, No. 39, *5th May* 1865.

Para. 5 " The rules and regulations of the army are generally taken as a guide, as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the Nayar Brigade."

Letter No. 46, *26th May* 1865.

Para. 2 " I find from past correspondence that my predecessors have found it impracticable to apply strictly the rules of the British service to the officers of His Highness' Nayar Brigade; the circumstances in many respects being dissimilar, but, as before stated, these rules are taken generally as a guide."

From M.R.Ry. A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan, to the Officiating Commandant, Nayar Brigade, dated Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 24th July 1877, No. 3227—R. 1217.

From Dewan to Commandant, Nayar Brigade, No. 2500, dated 12th June 1877.
To Dewan from Commandant, Nayar Brigade, No. 107, dated 19th June 1877.
From Dewan to Commandant, Nayar Brigade, No. 2861, dated 3rd July 1877.
To Dewan from Commandant, Nayar Brigade, No. 115, dated 6th July 1877.

Referring to correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the addition of two Havildars and sixteen Sepoys to the strength of the Nayar Brigade to meet the demand for the Cardamom Hills.

* 1 Havildar and 8 Sepoys.

2. I should be glad, if you could arrange to send up the * men with the usual detachment leaving to-morrow, but if this be not possible as early as you can.

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(12)—*G.O., dated 28th May* 1880, *No.* 3379, *Military.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 522. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Peermade, 30th March 1880, No. 30.

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 45, dated the 4th instant, from the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade, regarding the appointment of a Second Sergeant to perform the duties of Sergeant-Major and to take charge of the drill.

2. As the arrangements proposed have the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, I request that Government will be pleased to procure the services of a non-commissioned officer to be appointed Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor to the Nayar Brigade.

3. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters and the usual clothing.

4. A sum of Rs. 70 will also be paid to defray the travelling expenses proceeding to join.

From Major W. D. B. KETCHEN, Commandant, Nayar Brigade, to the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 4th March 1880, No. 45.

Adverting to the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah to revert to the old arrangement of a Second Sergeant being appointed to perform the duties of Sergeant-Major and to take charge of the drill as communicated in the Dewan's letter, No. 2507-900-R, dated 30th April 1879, a copy of which was forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade with your memorandum, No. 452, dated 5th May 1879, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to apply to the Madras Government for the services of a non-commissioned officer to be appointed Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor to the Nayar Brigade.

2. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters and the usual clothing. A sum of Rs. 70 will also be paid to defray travelling expenses proceeding to join. As pointed out in para. 2 of your letter, No. 138, dated the 13th ultimo, the post not being a new one, the pension of the non-commissioned officer now applied for will be borne by the British Government agreeably to letter from the Government of India, No. 234-G, recorded in Madras Government Order, No. 55, dated the 5th February 1873. I am unable to state what the amount of the pension is, as it would appear from the existing regulations to be doubtful whether the pension granted by the British Government will be that of the rank subsequently attained in the Nayar Brigade, viz., Sergeant-Major, or that of the rank the non-commissioned officer may hold in the British Service on his transfer to the brigade. As the Adjutant-General, in his letter, No. 2302, dated the 26th November 1879, requires definite information in regard to the pension so as to be able to communicate the terms to regiments when calling for applicants, I shall feel obliged by your eliciting the above information from Government.

3. In the above-quoted letter, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter, No. 192, dated 11th December last, the Adjutant-General states that "on Government sanctioning the arrangement, his department will, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, adopt steps to nominate a man to the post.

No. 819.

Transferred to the Military Department.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th April* 1880.

No. 2332.

Referred to the Controller of Military Accounts, for report on the question of pension.

(By Order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12th April 1880. (Signed) H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, Colonel, R.E., *Acting Secretary to Government.*

No. 523. Report from Colonel J. W. RIDEOUT, Controller of Military Accounts, to Colonel H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, V.C., C.B., R.E., Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 4th May 1880, B.

In returning letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 30th March 1880, No. 30, with its enclosure, referred under your docket of the 12th April 1880, No. 2332, I have the honour to inform you that, according to the decision of Government, dated 15th April 1868, No. 1458, republished in G.O.C.C., of 21st idem, No. 38, page 91, European non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed under Native Powers and holding local staff rank are not entitled to any increased rate of pension from the British Government.

Procs. of Govt., No. 2193, of 6th July 1872.
Do. ,, 3064, of 25th Sept. ,,
Do. Political Department, No. 55, of 5th February 1873.

No. 524. ORDER THEREON, 28th May 1880, No. 3379.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to place the services of a non-commissioned officer at the disposal of the Travancore Government.

2. The foregoing letter from the Controller of Military Accounts will be communicated to the Resident, in reply to the question relative to the pension to which the man will be entitled.

3. Under Proceedings of Government, Political Department, No. 55, dated 5th February 1873, the non-commissioned officer will not be required to pay any pensionary contribution.

(Signed) H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, Colonel, R.E., *Acting Secretary to Government.*

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(13)—*G.O., dated 24th February* 1881, *No.* 101, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 27th November and 20th December 1880, Nos. 114 and 128.

Demi-official from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 9th February 1881.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 24th February 1881, No. 101.

The Government learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore proposes to re-organize his Body-guard and place them on the same footing as the sepoys of the Nayar Brigade, entrusting the command to the Officer Commanding that Brigade.

2. For the additional duties which, by this arrangement, will be imposed on the Commandant, the Maharajah is prepared to grant him an extra allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has no objection to the proposal, but cannot in any way recognise the supervision of the carriages and horses of the Maharajah as part of the duties of the Commandant.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

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(14)—*G.O., dated* 18*th September* 1882, *No.* 345, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 23rd June 1882, No. 51.

The Dewan of Travancore has requested me to apply to the Madras Government for the services of an European Medical Officer for the Nayar Brigade, the office having become vacant through the death of Dr. Sperschneider.

2. His Highness the Maharajah's Government are prepared to offer the following terms to an European Medical Officer :—

			RS.
Initial pay	...	... ...	300
To be raised after	5	years to	350
Do.	10	do.	400
Do.	15	do.	500
Do.	20	do.	600
Do.	25	do.	700

Furlough, leave and pension will be regulated by the rules applicable to the Indian Medical Service.

3. If there is any difficulty in immediately engaging the services of a duly qualified person on these terms, the Dewan wishes me to ascertain whether Government are disposed to lend the services of an Assistant Surgeon until Travancore is able to secure a proper officer.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 13th August 1882, No. 1894/M-762.

To Resident, No. 1298, dated 10th June 1882.
From Resident, dated 8th July 1882.

With reference to the letters noted in the margin, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to apply to the Madras Government for sanction to place at the disposal of His Highness' Government the services of an Army Surgeon under five years' service for employment as the Medical Officer of the Nayar Brigade.

2. I understand that the pay and allowances of a Surgeon of this standing in medical charge of a regiment amounts to Rs. 450. In Travancore he will receive that pay besides Rs. 50 house-rent. Another Rs. 50 a month for teaching a class of medical pupils may also be available.

From W. R. CORNISH, Esq., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddalore, 4th September 1882, No. 498, Tour.

With reference to correspondence from the Travancore Government, referred with your endorsement No. 786, dated the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to report for the information of Government that a Medical Officer of the establishment under five years' service can be spared for appointment to the Medical charge of the Nayar Brigade on the terms offered by the Dewan in his letter No. 1894/M-762, dated 13th August 1882, namely, salary of Rs. 450 and house-rent Rs. 50 per mensem.

2. I have accordingly the honour to submit the name of Surgeon I. Leonard for the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor, and will relieve him of the temporary medical charge of Madura on receipt of His Excellency's sanction.

ORDER THEREON, 18th September 1882, No. 345.

Approved. The Surgeon-General will submit a formal minute of appointment for notification in the Gazette.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

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(15)—*G.O., dated* 15th *May* 1885, *No.* 337, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 1st December 1884, No. 150.

I have the honour to forward, for orders of Government, copy of a letter * and enclosures † from the Dewan of Travancore, suggesting a reduction in the number of European officers attached to the Nayar Brigade.

* No. 3402-M 1384, dated 1st instant.
† In original for return.

2. My predecessor Mr. MacGregor was, I know, opposed to a reduction in the number of the European officers on the ground that it would probably affect the efficiency of the corps, if at any time called out for active service.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Ketchen considers that the reduction may be made without any sacrifice of efficiency.

4. As a civilian whose opinion on military subjects is of little value, I should differ with the Colonel, unless he means necessary efficiency under present existing circumstances.

5. I have, however, no remarks to offer unless I may be called upon for an opinion.

6. The military force consists of about 1,440 men.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 1st December 1884, No. 3402-M 1384.

With reference to our conversation on the subject of reducing one of the Battalion officers of the Nayar Brigade, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a letter * from the Commandant, No. 192, dated the 28th ultimo, from which you will observe that the duties of the force can be efficiently performed by two European officers assisted by the Serjeant-Major and the two Subadars-Major. When one of the European officers goes on a short leave the other will look after the duties of both, as has often been done before, but if he goes on sick leave or furlough to Europe, an officer from the Madras Army will be sent to act for him according to custom.

* To be returned.

2. His Highness' Government are anxious to keep down as far as possible the expenditure on the brigade, which, as you know, is ordinarily required to do merely guard duties within the State, and perhaps to assist in keeping the peace. But this latter duty in a country remarkable for the orderly behaviour of the subject population, the force will be seldom called upon to perform. Besides we have now, what was not in existence before, an organized police fully equal in strength to the brigade itself and maintained at a heavy cost; and this is a reason why the strictly military expenditure should be restricted as much as possible consistently with efficiency.

3. Under these circumstances, His Highness' Government trust you will see no objection to the number of European officers being reduced from three to two, and Captain Welch's resignation, lately tendered and accepted, affords a favorable opportunity for doing this.

4. His Highness' Government will be prepared to grant an increase of pay to the two remaining officers who will be charged with slightly additional duties in consequence of the reduction.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. B. KETCHEN, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 28th November 1884, No. 192.

I have the honour, in reply to your letter, No. G. 3324-M 1345, dated 26th instant, to inform you that, in my opinion, the reduction desired by His Highness' Government is practicable without sacrifice of efficiency, though it will entail considerable addition to the duties at present performed by the remaining officers, &c.

2. I enclose a scheme for the redistribution of the military details, and trust that His Highness' Government, considering that the saving in prospect will amount to rather more than Rs. 300 per mensem, will see the advisability of allotting the difference between that sum and the total allowances of a Battalion officer (Rs. 550) to the persons upon whom the extra duties will fall. The proportions in which I think it should be divided, viz., one-fifth, to all concerned except the commanding officer, in whose case I have only proposed one-tenth, are given in the enclosed table.

Draft of a scheme for re-organizing the Nayar Brigade. For the information of the Travancore Government.

Designation of officer.	Nature of duties proposed to be done by him *in addition to* those at present performed.	Present rate of pay.	Proposed increase.	Proportion of increase to present pay.
		RS.	RS.	
Officer Commanding the Brigade.	To take entire charge of the Artillery in addition to his present general charge of all His Highness' troops.	1,000	100	$\frac{1}{10}$
Brigade-Major	To assume general charge of both Infantry Battalions instead of one as at present, and of the brigade clerical establishments, but to be relieved of charge of the Artillery.	500	100	$\frac{1}{5}$
Medical officer	As at present	...	...	...
Brigade-Sergeant-Major ...	To assist Brigade-Major generally, and to instruct Infantry N.-C. O's in drill, &c.	100	20	
Two Subadars-Major of Infantry.	To receive neets as Lieutenant and to command their battalions on parade subject to the supervision of the Brigade-Major and Brigade Sergeant-Major.	40 + 40	8 + 8	
Subadar-Major of the Body Guard	To receive neet as Lieutenant. Duties as at present.	...	...	...
Jemadar of Artillery	Neet as 2nd Lieutenant. Duties as at present.	...	...	...
Subadars and Jemadars ...	Neets of their rank. Duties as at present ...	...	...	...
Two Jemadar-Adjutants ...	To assist the Sergeant-Major in matters of drill and duty as required.	20 + 20	4 + 4	$\frac{1}{5}$
By amount of proposed increase as above		...	244	
To amount of 2nd Battalion officer's pay and house-rent		550	...	
By balance saved to Government		...	306	
	Total ...	550	550	

N.B.—The saving will be slightly more, as the native officers receive their pay in the Travancore currency.

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Peermade, 27th April 1885, No. 49.

With reference to my No. 150 of 1st December 1884, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. In 1817 the military force of the Rajah of Travancore consisted of 700 men irregularly armed and without discipline. Colonel Munro, the then Resident, recommended that the force be increased to 1,200 Nayar troops properly armed and placed under European officers.

3. His object was to relieve the East India Company's troops of various harassing duties and to facilitate the withdrawal of a large portion of the subsidiary force.

4. In 1818 (by an error) 1,200 men were enlisted in *addition* to the 700 and the whole force placed under a British Commanding officer with three British officers under him.

5. In 1821 the force was however reduced to 1,400 men, and in 1862 it was further proposed to reduce this force by 300 men and to remove one of the four British officers.

6. The full reduction in the number of men does not seem to have been fully carried out, but the number of officers was reduced from four to three, that is to say, one Officer commanding and two Battalion officers.

7. In December 1863 the pay of the two Battalion officers was raised from Rs. 445-6-0 to Rs. 500 each per mensem.

8. In April 1867 the pay of the Commanding officer was reduced from Rs. 1,189-2-0 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem and house-rent free.

9. I may mention that the reduction in the number of men and officers was strongly opposed by Major Herbert Drury, who commanded the brigade at the time on the grounds that the amount of work thrown on the men would be rendered excessive, and this objection was met by a reduction in the number of guards and sentries, &c.

10. The reduction of the number of officers was objected to on the same ground, but the work was apportioned to the two officers, and does not appear to have been excessive.

11. It is now proposed to reduce the number of officers still further in view to effect a saving to the Sircar of about Rs. 3,672 per annum.

12. The total pay of a Battalion officer is Rs. 500 + Rs. 50 house-rent, and the Commanding officer now proposes that the balance of Rs. 244 per mensem be distributed amongst the remaining officers by increasing the pay of himself and the Battalion officer by Rs. 100 each, and distributing the remaining Rs. 44 amongst various Native officers.

13. It seems to me that the only questions which it is necessary to consider are whether the efficiency of the corps would be affected by the proposed reduction, and whether it might be likely that at any time the force would be left without any European officer.

14. Speaking as a civilian, I should be inclined to suppose that the discipline of the corps would be likely to suffer.

15. The force is a species of militia, and is no doubt at present well drilled, and, considering the absence of emulation caused by the presence of other regiments, is wonderfully smart and capable of performing satisfactorily all ordinary garrison duties.

16. It is quite possible that this smartness may be due to the force being divided into two battalions, each under a different officer.

17. I should not suppose that one officer would be able to keep the two battalions, each consisting of some 700 men, in their present state of efficiency.

18. If the Commanding officer or the one officer under him go on leave, the entire duties would fall on one officer, and if it should happen that he was taken ill, the force would be left without any European officer.

19. The services of the force have twice been placed at the disposal of the British Government, and there can be but little doubt that in case of emergency this force (which is bound by every interest to be loyal) might be most usefully employed in relieving portions of the regular army for active service.

20. With reference to the increase of pay proposed by Colonel Ketchen, I would refer to G.O., No. 360, dated 3rd December 1863, in which Government fixed the pay of the two officers of the brigade at Rs. 500 each, and G.O., No. 93, of 6th April 1867, whereby the pay of the Commandant is fixed at Rs. 1,000 per

mensem, and G.O., No. 265, of 31st August 1871, in which Government declines to reconsider the question of the Commandant's pay.

21. I concur in the opinion held by my predecessor Mr. MacGregor that a reduction in the number of European officers attached to the brigade is unadvisable.

ORDER—dated 15th May 1885, No. 337, Political.

While no obstacle would be opposed to the reduction of the Nayar Brigade to one battalion of seven or eight hundred men, the Governor in Council considers that so long as the existing organization is maintained there must be an English officer in command of each battalion.

2. The Resident will make His Highness' Government acquainted with this opinion.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

III.—ORDERS REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

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(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 24*th May* 1836, *Nos.* 15 *and* 16, *Political Department.*

No. 15. From J. S. FRASER, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 13th May 1836, No. 35.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that His Highness the Rajah of Travancore has been pleased to grant the local rank of Major to Captain Campbell commanding the Nayar Brigade, subject to the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and that of Captain to Lieutenants Daly and Sheridan, who have been in His Highness' service 17 years respectively.

The pay of Captain Campbell has also been increased on the same occasion from 1,000 to 1,050 Sircar rupees, being a little less than he would receive as Major commanding a regiment in the Honourable Company's service; and the pay of Lieutenants Daly and Sheridan, respectively, from 300 to 400 Sircar rupees, being somewhat less than the pay and allowances of a Captain commanding a company in the Honourable Company's service.

That the Government of Fort St. George may be aware of the strength of the Nayar Brigade, I do myself the honour to enclose the latest return of that corps; and I have only further to add that in order to prevent any present necessity for a further increase of European officers in the corps, Captains Daly and Sheridan will be required, notwithstanding their increase of rank and pay, to perform precisely the same duties—whether as Adjutants or otherwise—as they do at present.

No. 16. From H. CHAMIER, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 24th May 1836, No. 764, Political.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 35 of 13th instant, and to inform you that the Governor in Council is not aware of any objection existing to the arrangements you have reported.

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(2)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated* 19*th September* 1838, *No.* 1, *Political Department.*

* * * * *

28. Conformably to an intimation already made to you by us, Major Campbell, Dr. Dalmahoy and Lieutenant Horsely must cease to draw their subsistence money in addition to their allowances from the Travancore Government. It is proper that they should receive their net pay from the Military Department, but for this our Government must be reimbursed by the Travancore Government and an equal abatement made in the Travancore allowances of those officers.

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(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th January 1840, No. 12, Political Department.*

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that officers of the Company's service in the employment of the Travancore Sircar should receive as fixed pay the allowances which they would draw if with their regiments, with such addition for commanding a brigade, regiment or company as His Highness the Rajah may be pleased, with the concurrence of Government, to grant.

The salaries of officers holding commissions solely in the Travancore Sircar appear to be a matter entirely for the consideration of that Sircar, who will doubtless be disposed to take a liberal view of their case and to place them on an equal footing with the Company's officers employed in the Travancore service.

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(4)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th February 1840, Nos. 10 and 11, Political Department.*

No. 10. From Lieutenant-Colonel T. MACLEAN, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 21st January 1840, No. 9.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Political Department, dated the 13th instant, on a letter from me No. 43 of date the 18th December 1839, and on one from Major Campbell commanding the Nayar Brigade of the 2nd instant.

2. I shall take an early opportunity to submit the sentiments and opinions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as recorded in these minutes, to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and I beg to be informed whether any communication to the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade should be made by me in the meantime.

3. In reference to the first paragraph of the Minutes, I take the liberty to mention that, although composed of two battalions, there is no separate command nor independent authority, the two senior officers—Captains Daly and Logan—being returned as Acting Adjutants to the respective battalions, not Commandants. Lieutenant Staig, a local officer (as is Captain Daly) is returned as Quartermaster to both. All orders are issued by the Commandant, and by him are the returns of both battalions signed. The corps may, therefore, I think, be more properly denominated a *regiment* with two battalions and commanded by a regimental officer than a brigade with a Brigadier in command. I, therefore, respectfully beg to submit that a new organization of the corps would be required to be made before the situations of the European officers could be assimilated to those in the Honourable Company's service in the command of brigades, regiments, or companies.

4. In the case of Major Campbell, that officer would be a loser if he was placed on the allowances of an officer with his regiment. His regimental pay and allowances as Captain, with full batta, would be Rs. 445-6-0, add Rs. 500 as a Brigadier of the second class, total Rs. 945-6-0, from which the Company's allowance of Rs. 30 would have to be deducted, leaving Rs. 915-6-0, whereas he now draws Rs. 1,050 per mensem. Were Captains placed in separate command of the 1st and 2nd battalions, their pay and allowances would be Rs. 815 per mensem, and the allowance for companies would be drawn by such other officers as might be attached to the respective battalions.

No. 11. From the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 3rd February 1840, No. 49.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to state that, in recommending that British officers in the Nayar Brigade should receive such allowances as the Rajah of Travancore might see fit, with the concurrence of Government, to annex to their local rank in his service, in addition to the amount which they would draw if they were doing duty with their own regiments, the Government had no intention of suggesting any alteration in the organization or discipline of the Nayar Brigade, and, under the explanation afforded, are not inclined to press that recommendation.

The case of the local officers appears to His Lordship in Council worthy of the liberal consideration of the Rajah, but he would not wish to interfere in it, being confident that His Highness will see the good policy and justice of supporting his own officers and of removing all grounds of jealousy and ill-will between them and the Company's officers in his service.

You will be pleased to communicate the resolution of Government on this subject to Major Campbell with an observation that his present allowances, being in excess of those which he would receive if exercising a similar command in the Company's service, do not, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, call for amelioration.

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(5)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated* 11*th February* 1840, *No.* 1, *Political Department.*

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Minutes of Consultation, 14th January 1840, Nos. 10 and 12.
Minutes of Consultation, 4th February 1840, Nos. 10 and 11.

2. We received through the Resident in Travancore and Cochin a memorial from Captain R. N. Campbell of the 4th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, commanding the Nayar Brigade with the local rank of Major, requesting that as Captain Logan, appointed in 1839 to the Travancore service, had been permitted by His Highness the Rajah to draw allowances equal to what he would have been entitled to receive from the Company had he remained with his corps, which was at a full-batta station, himself and the other officers of the Nayar Brigade, namely, Captain Daly and Lieutenant Staig, who are not in the Company's service and have, therefore, only local rank, might be placed on a similar footing by their pay being increased to a sum equal to that drawn by corresponding ranks in the Company's army on full batta.

3. In reply we stated that we were of opinion that officers of the Company's service in the employment of the Travancore Sircar should receive as fixed pay the allowances which they would draw if with their regiments, with such addition for commanding a brigade, regiment, or company, as His Highness the Rajah might be pleased with the concurrence of Government to grant. We observed that the salaries of officers holding commissions solely in the Travancore Sircar appeared to be a matter entirely for the consideration of that Sircar, who would doubtless be disposed to take a liberal view of their case, and to place them on an equal footing with the Company's officers employed in the Travancore service.

4. The Resident, however, pointed out that from the peculiar constitution of the Nayar Brigade a new organization of the corps would be requisite before the situations of the European officers could be assimilated to those of officers in the Company's service, and we, therefore, informed him that the Government had no intention of suggesting any alteration in the organization or discipline of the Nayar Brigade, and under the circumstances explained were not inclined to press their recommendation. We stated that the case of the local officers appeared worthy of the liberal consideration of the Rajah, but that the Government would not wish

to interfere in it, being confident that His Highness would see the good policy and justice of supporting his own officers and of removing all grounds of jealousy and ill-will between them and the Company's officers in his service.

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(6)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th April* 1840, *Nos.* 22 *and* 23, *Political Department.*

Read—the following paper :—

No. 22. From Lieutenant-Colonel T. MACLEAN, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 17th March 1840, No. 25.

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place relative to increased allowances to the European officers of the Nayar Brigade, I have the honour to state that shortly after my arrival at this place, I took an opportunity to bring the subject to the notice of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and His Highness has been pleased to decide that the whole of the officers of the brigade, local as well as the others, should be placed on an equal footing with respect to pay and allowances; that each in his rank shall be paid at rates corresponding with those of the same grade in the regular army stationed upwards of 200 miles from the presidency, and further that the allowances shall be those of the rank which the officer holds in the brigade. Major Campbell, although only of the rank of Captain in the Honourable Company's service, will have the full allowances of a Major commanding a regiment, and Captains and Subalterns the full batta of their rank, with the allowance for commanding companies. This decision gives to Major Campbell an increase of Rs. 157–8–9 per mensem, to the local Captains Rs. 52–6–4, and to the local Lieutenants Rs. 91–14–3.

2. Should this arrangement meet the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, it can be carried into immediate effect. I beg to be honored with orders on the subject.

No. 23. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is not aware of any objection to the arrangements proposed by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore for equalizing the allowances of the officers holding local rank in the Nayar Brigade with those of officers of similar grades in the Honourable Company's army.

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(7)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 5th May* 1840, *No.* 3, *Political Department.*

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2. Adverting to paragraphs 2 to 4 of that despatch,* we beg to state that His Highness the Rajah of Travancore has decided upon equalizing the allowances of the officers holding local rank in the Nayar Brigade with those of officers of similar grades in the Honourable Company's army.

* Despatch to the Court, dated 11th February 1840, No. 1.

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(8)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 16th March* 1841, *Nos.* 12 *and* 13, *Political Department.*

READ—the following paper :—

No. 12. From T. H. MADDOCK, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to R. CLERK, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 15th February 1841, No. 499.

Resolution of Government, dated 10th August 1840.

Paras. 3 to 9 inclusive of despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1840, No. 30.

Resolution of Government, dated 15th February 1841.

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to transmit, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copies of documents marginally noted, relative to the pay and allowances of Military officers of the Madras establishment in the service of Native States.

Read again paragraphs 2 to 12 of the Honourable the Court's despatch of the 5th January 1838 in the Political Department (No. 1 of 1838), relative to the pay and allowances of the officers of the Company in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

Read again letter of Mr. Secretary Prinsep to Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated 7th August 1839 (No. 1 of Governor-General's Consultation of 28th October 1839).

Read again note by Mr. Secretary Prinsep, dated 25th July.

Read again letter of Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated 28th October 1839.

RESOLUTION.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council having now had the opportunity of considering the (private) correspondence referred to in Mr. Maddock's letter above recorded, observes—

That, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, the Government can make no claim upon His Highness the Nizam for the extra pay or subsistence which has heretofore been paid by the Honourable Company to its officers, but for service in His Highness the Nizam's army; and that the same principle will apply to the armies of other powers.

His Lordship in Council further observes that His Highness the Nizam pays the full pay and allowances of the rank in which the officers respectively are serving, which is all that he should be called upon for, but the rule under which the pay or subsistence of the rank held by such officers in the army of the East India Company has heretofore been paid and charged in the Military Department of the several presidencies, has been now established for more than ten years, and although this rule is not strictly in conformity with the orders received from the Honourable the Court of Directors in 1829 and the deviation from those orders having, by some accident, never been specially reported to the Court, has not received its sanction, still the officers who made their election for transfer to these services did so under the assurance of the double pay held out by the rule, and to deprive them now seems to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to be a hardship, the Honourable the Court have not been sufficiently aware of.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, therefore, resolves that officers hereafter transferred to the service of Native Princes may be brought under the new rule ordered by the Honourable Court, that is, should receive in all cases the pay and allowances of the rank in which they may be serving, the subsistence or bare pay of their rank in the Company's service being paid by the British Government and refunded in account by the Native Princes. His Lordship in Council further resolves that the subject of the case of incumbents drawing, under previous rules, the double pay be again referred to the Honourable Court by the next mail.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Military Department for information and guidance.

Extract from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date, the 30th September 1840, *No.* 30.

3. The Madras Government has transmitted to us memorials which have been addressed to it by three officers serving under the Rajah of Travancore, Major Campbell, Captain Logan and Assistant Surgeon Eaton, requesting that the order under which they have been prevented from

drawing their net pay from the Company (in addition to their allowances from the Travancore Government) may be rescinded on the ground that the rule has never been applied to Company's officers attached to the Nizam's army.

4. The terms of our General Despatch of 18th February 1829, certainly included all Company's officers employed under Native Princes whether in a Military or in a Civil capacity, and if the orders contained in that despatch had been literally executed, the officers of the Nizam's army would have ceased to receive the double subsistence allowance. They would have continued to draw their net pay from our Government, but for this we should have been reimbursed by the Nizam, and a deduction of equal amount would have been made by the Nizam from the allowances which he paid to our officers.

5. Your Government, however, did not put this interpretation upon our orders, but suffered the allowances of the Nizam's army to remain on the footing upon which they had been placed by our Military letter, dated 21st May 1828, only a few months before which permitted the officers to receive their net pay from us in addition to their full allowances from the Nizam. The question, therefore, which of the two rules is henceforth to prevail is still open to reconsideration, and after giving our best attention to the subject, we think it advisable not to alter the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

6. In order, therefore, that the benefit which we allow to be retained by an officer in the Nizam's army may not be withheld from others who are similarly situated, we consent that all officers who are lent to Native States in a purely Military capacity may continue to draw their net pay (and no more) from our Government, in addition to the allowances they may receive from the Native State. This applies to the cases of two of the officers employed in Travancore whose memorials are now before us, Major Campbell and Captain Logan; if, as we presume, these officers hold no other situations in the Travancore service, than those specified in the latest returns received from the Madras Government, namely, those of Major Commanding the Nayar Brigade and Captain of that brigade.

7. Our orders, however, must continue to be strictly applied to all officers who hold under a Native State any employment not exclusively Military. The third therefore of the memorialists, Dr. Eaton, whose situation in the Travancore service, is that of physician to the Rajah, cannot continue to draw his subsistence from the Company in addition to his Travancore allowance. He will continue to receive his net pay from our Government, which will be reimbursed to us by the Government of Travancore, a corresponding deduction being made from his Travancore allowances.

8. You will intimate the above decisions to the Madras Government signifying, at the same time, that, in all these cases, strict attention must be paid to the principle laid down in our Military letter to Bengal of 21st May 1828, which directed that the officers in the service of native powers "should not receive allowances whether staff or regimental (exclusive of their "pay or subsistence), which in the aggregate exceed the allowances of an officer of the same "regimental rank similarly employed" under their respective presidencies.

9. In case of any excess of allowance received from the Native Prince (which, however, we cannot anticipate) upon this principle of comparison a proportionate deduction must be made from the pay issued by our Government to the officer in the receipt of such excess.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th February 1841.

RESOLUTION.

Read paragraphs 3 to 10 of letter from Honourable Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1840, No. 30, relative to the pay and allowance of certain Military officers of the Madras establishment in the service of Native States.

Read again a letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 6th March 1839, No. 12, and its enclosures, namely, a despatch from the Resident at Lucknow, dated 22nd January 1839, requesting to be informed what decision has been passed by the Honourable Court with reference to the retrenchment ordered to be enforced against him, a letter to the Secretaries to Governments of Madras and Bombay, dated 6th February 1839, desiring them to state what steps had been taken to adjust the remissions in account with the different officers, also a letter to the Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, dated 18th June 1838, transmitting for his opinion a copy of the 11th paragraph of the Honourable Court's despatch No. 1 of 1838, and the report submitted by that officer, dated 15th August 1838, on the subject of demanding from such Native States as have the benefit of the services of British officers, reimbursement for the expense to which the British Government is subjected on that account.

Read again a minute by the Governor-General, dated 7th August last, the resolution of Government founded thereon and the letter written to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 10th idem, relative to the pay and allowances of the officers of the British Government in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

Read again a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 11th June last, the resolution of Government founded thereon and the letter written in reply to the Resident, dated 10th August last, on the subject of the net pay and allowances claimed by Major Sutherland.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is glad to observe that the present orders, so far as they refer to incumbents on the 10th of August, do not militate against the resolution of that date. But as the Honourable Court could not, at the date of their last despatch above alluded to, have received and considered the above resolution of this Government which was despatched to England hence on the 12th of November last, His Lordship in Council with a view to prevent any unnecessary agitation on the question of Military allowances, and being of opinion that the whole matter should receive the final and deliberate consideration of the Honourable Court with reference to the proceedings of this Government above cited, resolves that the further instructions of the Honourable Court be awaited, namely, those on the resolution of this Government, dated 10th August last, before any steps be taken on the question to which it relates.

Ordered that copies of the despatch of the Honourable Court be forwarded to the Government of Madras, together with copies of the resolution now recorded, and of that of the 10th August last, in order that the officers of account and audit at that presidency may adjust the allowances of the officers of Native States under that presidency accordingly.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 13. Ordered that copies of the above communication be transmitted to the Resident at Travancore and Cochin and the Accountant-General for information and guidance with reference to the Resolution of Government, dated 16th ultimo, and to the Military Auditor-General (through the Military Department) in reference to the extract from Minutes of Consultation in this department of the 18th November last, No. 421.

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(9)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated* 16*th June* 1841, *No.* 1, *Political Department.*

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3. The Rajah of Travancore having determined that officers of our army serving with the Nayar Brigade should draw allowances equal to those to which they would have been entitled had they remained with their corps, the local officers holding rank in the brigade naturally laid claim to a similar rate of allowances; and, although you very rightly considered the subject as one to be determined exclusively by the Rajah, we are glad to find that he has consented to equalize the allowances of the local officers (who are only two in number) with those of officers of similar rank in the Company's army.

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(10)—*G.O., dated* 14*th January* 1860, *Nos.* 15 *and* 16, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 15. From the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 10th December 1859, No. 112.

I have the honour to submit copy of a letter * from Colonel Faunce, Commanding the Nair Brigade, pointing out the hardship that Sergeants experience on transfer to the brigade simply as non-effective 'Sergeants,' although they may have been holding at the moment the rank of Sergeant-Major or Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Colonel Faunce alludes more especially to the case of Sergeant-Major Schofield of the Madras Fusiliers recently transferred.

* No. 115, dated 2nd instant.

2. Colonel Faunce further observes, that although the services of these Sergeants are specially applied for to fill the appointments of Sergeant-Major or Quartermaster-Sergeant, the circumstance is not so noted in the G.O.G. placing them at the disposal of the Resident.

P.S.—Copy of Sergeant-Major Schofield's roll of service, &c., is forwarded, in case it may be required by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Referred to the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's observations.

20th December 1859.

From the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 24th December 1859, No. 1379.

I have the honour by order of the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of the referred letter from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated 10th December 1859, No. 112.

2. Lieutenant-General Cullen in this communication brings to notice the hardship that Sergeants in the Nair Brigade experience on transfer to the brigade simply as Sergeants.

3. With reference to this supposed grievance which is purely imaginary, I am directed to observe that the appointments of Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant in forces such as the Nair Brigade, Hyderabad Contingent, &c., are not made by the Commander-in-Chief, but either by Regimental Commanding Officers or by the Residents of Travancore and Hyderabad : His Excellency, therefore, places the services of men at the disposal of those functionaries, with whom it rests to nominate them to staff situations under their patronage.

4. The claim of Sergeant-Major Schofield to pension in that grade cannot be affected by the system observed in the above particular. He will, as a matter of course, reckon towards pension the period he was employed as Sergeant-Major of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

ORDER, No. 35, dated 4th January 1860, Military.

Communicated to the Political Department, with reference to letter from Resident of Travancore and Cochin, No. 112, dated 10th December 1859.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 14th January 1860, No. 29, Political.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(11)—*G.O., dated 3rd December* 1863, *No.* 360, *Political—vide* Paper No. (10) under section II.

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(12)—*G.O., dated 6th April* 1867, *No.* 93, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 8. From the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 19th March 1867, No. 10.

I have the honour to inform you that His Highness wishes to take the opportunity of the retirement of Colonel Drury from the command of the brigade to reduce the command allowance.

2. A reduction was made not long ago in the brigade of one European officer and about 300 men, but, in consideration for existing interests, no reduction was proposed in the command allowance.

3. The principles on which the present scale of pay was fixed are laid down in an extract of Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th April 1855.

Rs. 1,184-2-0.

4. It is therein stated that "when the pay of the Commandant was last raised "in 1840, and fixed at its present rate, the allowances of the appointment were "made those of a Major of Infantry having the command of his corps at a full-"batta station."

5. It had been previously observed "the command of the brigade up to the "present time has been held by a Regimental Captain, usually with the local rank "of Major, by a Brevet Major or Regimental Major, but never by an officer of "higher rank."

6. In instituting a comparison now between the position of an officer in command of the brigade, and that of officers of similar standing in the army generally, it must be observed that full batta has been abolished, and that, under the irregular system, a Major is seldom likely to command his regiment.

7. The object, therefore, formerly aimed at would now be gained by fixing a rate of pay that should render the command of the brigade not less eligible than that of the command by a Captain or Major of a wing of his regiment, and the new scale proposed of 1,000 rupees a month, with house-rent free, would doubtless effect this.

8. It is the intention of His Highness to apply the saving, together with a further amount which it is proposed to obtain by various retrenchments in minor details, to the increase of the pay of the men—an object most desirable, with reference to the present high prices of the necessaries of life.

9. In the order above quoted, a decision was arrived by Government of not permitting the Commandant to hold his appointment when compelled by illness to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, thus placing him in a disadvantageous position, as compared with other officers generally, as also, I believe, with those similarly employed in the Nizam's territory. I may add that this point was recently mooted by Colonel Drury, and, though that officer's retirement obviated the necessity for a special reference on the subject, still the present seems a favourable opportunity for suggesting the removal of an exceptional restriction, tending to depreciate the appointment.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 6th April 1867, No. 93.

The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Acting Resident, that, with reference to the reduction which has been made in the strength of the Nayar Brigade, the allowances of the Commandant may, with propriety, be reduced to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with house-rent free. The change will take effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Drury may have ceased to command the brigade.

2. The Government will be prepared to rescind the rule which debars the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade from retaining his appointment during absence in Europe on Medical certificate, should the rescission of the rule in question be desired by His Highness the Maharajah.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

(13)—*G.O., dated 16th November* 1867, *No.* 310, *Political.*

READ—again letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 19th March, and recorded in the Proceedings of the 6th April 1867, No. 93.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1867, No. 310.

The Governor in Council wishes to be informed, with reference to paragraph 8 of the late Acting Resident's letter of the 19th March last, No. 10, to what extent the pay of the men of the Nayar Brigade has been increased, or whether their position has been in any degree improved, consequent on the reduction in the command allowance sanctioned in the foregoing Proceedings of Government.

2. When furnishing the information now called for, the Resident will be good enough to obtain from the Commanding Officer and submit, for the information of Government, a brief report on the organization, discipline, and efficiency of the brigade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

(14)—*G.O., dated* 21*st January* 1868, *No.* 18, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 31. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 4th January 1868, No. 1-A.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 310, of the 16th November 1867, calling for information as to what extent the pay of the men of the Nayar Brigade has been increased or their position improved, consequent on the reduction in the command allowance sanctioned in the order of 6th April last, No. 93, and directing me to obtain from the Commanding Officer a brief report on the organization, discipline, and efficiency of the brigade.

2. In reply I beg to forward the enclosed report from the Commanding Officer, upon which one or two remarks seem to be called for.

No. 144, dated 28th November 1867.

The Nayar Brigade, it is to be remembered, does not consist of regular troops, but is rather a militia. They are not hutted in lines in cantonment as ordinary regiments, but when off duty go to their houses, and most of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits from which they derive returns in addition to their pay.

3. I consider that there is no sufficient reason or excuse for the discontinuance of battalion drill (which omission it may be observed commenced before Major Maclean joined the brigade), as upon the removal of the barracks the old parade ground, which is within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour's march of the present barracks, was still available for the purpose, and has recently been so employed on the resumption of the battalion drill. I learn also that company drill has been kept up without intermission during the whole time in question.

4. I would further observe that some discrepancies will be found in Major Maclean's report as compared with these remarks, and beg to enclose a letter * from the Dewan, which will fully explain these.

* Dated 20th ultimo, No. 5209.

5. The reduction in the strength of the brigade, and the subsequent abolition of the post of Quartermaster-Serjeant, together with the recent reduction of the command allowance, afforded a saving of Rs. 2,258 a month, or Rs. 27,097 a year.

6. Out of this amount Rs. 13,842 a year have been appropriated for the increase of the pay of Privates, Native officers, &c., of the brigade, besides some

small addition to the Pension fund. In the statement appended to the Dewan's letter the greater part of this increase of pay bears date subsequent to the reduction of the command allowance, but the large item of about Rs. 8,000 a year, although only then permanently sanctioned, was granted as a temporary increase from June 1866. The other items of increase, subsequent to the recent reduction of the command allowance, amount to Rs. 1,512 a year, and consist chiefly of augmentations to the pay of the Native officers, which was not increased with that of the men.

7. The difference between the increase of pay alluded to and the total amount of the reduction has not been a saving to the Circar, for, on the reduction of the strength of the brigade, the police was increased by about 270 men, and the expenditure in that department by Rs. 17,000. This, with the additions made to the pay of the brigade, exceeds the saving in the reduction by Rs. 4,000 a year, and it is intended now to expend a further sum of about Rs. 10,000 a year for the improvement of the condition of the police, which is inferior to that of the brigade.

8. I take this opportunity to state, in reference to the order of Government, No. 93, dated 6th April 1867, that His Highness the Maharajah has no objection to the rescission of the rule which debars the Commandant of the brigade from retaining his appointment during absence in Europe on Medical certificate, provided that the Circar are not called upon to defray any extra expenditure on this account.

From Major J. N. MACLEAN, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 28th November 1867, No. 144.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 878, dated the 25th instant, calling on me for a brief report on the organization, discipline, and efficiency of the Nayar Brigade, as well as to state what effect the measures for increase of pay for the men consequent on the re uction of the strength in 1863, and the recent reduction of the command allowance, has had in the improvement of their position and efficiency.

2. The strength of the brigade is shown in the 'present state' attached. The men of the Artillery detachment are enlisted indiscriminately, whereas those of the two battalions are Nayars, whose services are confined to their own country. The daily requirements for guard and detachment duty being no less than 485 out of a strength of 1,164 men, of whom upwards of 100 are superannuated, and incapable of performing any duty, it will be seen that the men have only one relief, that is, they are on duty every second day, while, in addition to their ordinary duties, they have frequently to perform those of a totally un-Military or even menial and unhealthy nature, such as cutting vegetables for the Brahmins, draining and cleaning out tanks, &c.

3. Since the removal of the barracks from the old to the present site no parade ground has been prepared, notwithstanding repeated application to the Circar for the same; there has in consequence been no battalion drill for upwards of twelve months (since September 1866). Under these circumstances, I consider that the brigade, as a Military body, is at present in a very inefficient state, and that what little discipline still remains is chiefly attributable to the peculiarly good behaviour of the men themselves, and their attachment to the State.

4. A reduction of one European officer and 300 men took place in 1863, yielding a saving to the Circar in pay and clothing of upwards of Rs. 1,759 a month; and again, in 1867 Rs. 192 a month was deducted from the Commandant's pay, the whole amounting to a monthly saving of Rs. 1,952 per mensem, of which none was applied to the benefit of the brigade until July last, nearly five years subsequent to the original reduction, when an additional 8 annas monthly was granted to the privates only. This increase amounted to Rs. 666 a month.

5. From the formation of the brigade till the year 1831 the pay of the men was Rs. 5 a month. In this year, however, it was reduced to Rs. 4½, so that the so-called increase in July was merely a return to the old rate of pay. The sanction for a similar increase to the higher grades was only received this day, making a total increase of Rs. 792 a month, thus still leaving a saving to the State of about Rs. 15,200 per annum, with which large surplus a great deal might be done towards the improvement of the position and efficiency of the Brigade.

Present state of the two Battalions and Artillery.

—	1st and 2nd Battalions.						Artillery.			
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers and Fifers.	Sepoys.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.
Present for duty	10	7	41	37	33	565	1	1	2	13
On duty	2	4	15	19	9	267	...	1	...	10
Recruits at drill and drill instructors	...	...	2	2	1	17	...	...	...	1
In hospital	1	...	2	3	...	21	...	...	...	1
Sick in quarters	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
On command	3	3	13	18	2	218	...	...	...	...
On furlough	...	2	7	1	1	46	...	...	...	...
Absent	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	16	80	80	46	1,139	1	2	2	25
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Strength ...	16	16	80	80	46	1,164	1	2	2	25

(Signed) J. N. MACLEAN, Major,
Commanding Nayar Brigade.

From the Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 20th December 1867, No. $\frac{5209}{\text{R. } 1487}$.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 991, dated the 16th instant, calling for further information in regard to the additions made to the pay of the Nayar Brigade.

2. The accompanying account shows the particulars of the saving effected by reduction, and of the increase in salaries, &c., with the dates from which each item on each side had effect. The rates of increase are also given.

3. It will be observed from this statement that the increase lately given to the men and Native officers of the brigade was *subsequent* to the date on which the pay of the Officer Commanding was reduced by 192½ rupees.

4. I will now explain the apparent discrepancies between the figures as given by myself and the Commanding Officer to which you have drawn my attention.

5. Major Maclean gives 666 rupees per mensem, or Rs. 7,992 per annum, as the amount of increase given to the men of the brigade; while my figure for this item is 10,218 rupees. Major Maclean is right so far as the increase given on the 1st Audy (15th July 1867) last is concerned (item No. 7 in the account); but my figure includes the following items also :—

		RS.	C.	C.
2.—1st Kartiga 1039—(15th November 1863).	Addition of 24 men to the strength of the brigade	108	0	0
9.—1st Kartiga 1043—(15th November 1867).	Increase to 83 Havildars	62	7	0
10. Do. do.	Do. to the Artillery Fife and Drum Major	14	21	0
	Total ..	185	0	0
Add item No. 7 in the accompanying account ..		666	13	8
		851	13	8 per mensem, or 10,218 per annum.

6. With regard to the increase in the expenditure on account of the brigade of 108 rupees, in consequence of the addition of 24 men to its strength, I beg leave to explain that these additional 24 men were entertained in the force, with the pay of two Subadars whose places were abolished; but as the amount of their pay thus saved is included in the first item of the credit side of the enclosed account, it was of course necessary to exhibit the entertainment of the additional 24 men on the opposite side.

7. With reference to the total amount of increase given to the brigade alluded to in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I beg to state that here also the Commanding Officer confines himself to items 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the debit side of the account.

8. On the whole, the saving effected in pay amounts to 27,096 rupees per annum, and the increase given to officers, privates, and clerks to 13,836 rupees, the difference being a saving of 13,260 rupees per annum to the Circar. More than this amount, however, has been expended on behalf of the Police Department—*Vide* paragraph 7 of my letter, No. 4828, dated the 29th ultimo.

P.S.—And about 10,000 rupees are further required to raise the pay of the lower ranks of the Police, as will appear from a letter which I am preparing to send you.

Cr. *Account of saving effected by reductions in the Nayar Brigade, and of increase to salaries, &c., therein.* Dr.

		RS.	CHS.	CASH
1. 28th March to 15th Nov. 1863 (16th Punguni 1038 to 1st Kartiga 1039).	By pay saved by the reduction of 308 men and Native officers.	1,510	14	0
2. 7th Jan. 1864 (25th Margali 1039).	By the abolition of the post of one European officer.	453	9	0
3. 11th Nov. 1866 (27th Alpasi 1042).	By the abolition of the post of Quarter-master-Serjeant Bourke.	101	22	0
4. 10th May 1867 (29th Chittra 1042).	By the reduction of the pay of the Officer Commanding.	192	14	0
		2,258	3	0
		1,153	16	0
	Per mensem ...	1,104	15	0

		RS.	CHS.	CASH
1. 12th April 1863 (1st Chittra 1038).	To increase to the pay of the two Dressers attached to the brigade at 20 rupees each.	40	0	0
2. 15th Nov. 1863 (1st Kartiga 1039).	To addition of 24 men to the strength of the brigade.	108	0	0
3. 7th Jan. 1864 (25th Margali 1039).	To increase to the pay of two European officers. (*a*)	96	8	13
4. 11th Feb. 1865 (1st Mausi 1040).	To the appointment of a clerk in the brigade stores.	15	0	0
5. 15th Nov. 1866 (1st Kartiga 1042).	To increase to pay of Serjeant-Major P. Schofield.	50	25	0
6. 21st Nov. 1866 (7th Kartiga 1042).	To increase to pay of clerks, &c., in the brigade.	50	25	0
7. 15th July 1867 (1st Audi 1042).	To increase of pay to 1,307 Naigues and Privates—Naigues at 17½ chs. and Privates at 14 chs.	666	13	8
8. 15th Nov. 1867 (1st Kartiga 1043).	To increase of pay to 33 Subadars and Jemadars—Subadars at 2 rupees and Jemadars at 1 rupee.	49	0	0
9. Do. ...	To increase of pay to 83 Havildars at 21 chs. each.	62	7	0
10. Do. ...	To increase of pay to 27 Naigues, Artillery men, Fife and Drum Majors. (*b*)	14	21	0
	Total ...	1,153	16	5

(*a*) One at Rs. 50, and the other Rs. 46-8-13.
(*b*) Artillery Naigues at 17½ chs. Privates at 14 chs. Fife and Drum Majors at 14 chs.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

HOOZZOOR,
20th December 1867.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 21st January 1868, No. 18.

Ordered to lie over.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

(15)—*G.O., dated* 24*th March* 1869, *No.* 91, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 77. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 11th February 1869, No. 14.

Referring to paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 93, dated 6th April 1867, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that His Highness the Maharajah has no objection to the Officer Commanding the Nair Brigade retaining his appointment during his absence on leave to Europe, provided the full complement of European officers in the brigade (three) be not diminished during such absence, and that the Sirkar be not called upon to incur any additional expenditure by the arrangement either on account of the absentee or the substitute that may be sent in his room.

No. 78. From the Controller of Military Accounts, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 13th March 1869, D.

In reply to your memorandum of 12th March 1869, I have the honour to state that Major Maclean and Captain Davidson of the Nair Brigade will, during their absence on leave in England under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, draw 50 per cent. of the Staff Corps pay of their rank, which will be debitable to the public account.

$$\text{Major } \frac{640\text{-}14\text{-}6}{2} = \text{Rs. } 320\text{-}7\text{-}3.$$

$$\text{Captain } \frac{374\text{-}1\text{-}0}{2} = \text{Rs. } 187\text{-}0\text{-}6.$$

2. Any staff salary to which the above officers may be entitled will be drawn under arrangement with the Travancore State.

3. Referring to paragraph 2 of your memorandum, I have the honour to report that the regimental pay and allowances of an officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, while on leave of absence, are debited to this Presidency, and he receives a moiety of his staff salary, as allowed by rule, from the Contingent. His *locum tenens* draws the remaining moiety of staff salary and his regimental pay and allowances from the Contingent.

No. 79. ORDER THEREON, 24th March 1869, No. 91.

With reference to the letter above recorded, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the Resident be requested to communicate to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore that Major Sussex Lennox has been selected to act as Major Commanding the Nair Brigade during the absence of Major Maclean on leave, with the full allowances of that command less 180 rupees, which will be disbursed to Major Maclean.

2. Under this arrangement no additional expense will be imposed on the Travancore Sirkar by Major Maclean retaining his appointment while on leave.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

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(16)—*G.O., dated* 10*th February* 1870, *No.* 417, *Military.*

READ—the following papers:—

No. 172. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Peermade, 13th December 1869, No. 105.

From Captain Drury, to the Officer Commanding Nair Brigade, dated 8th December 1869, with enclosure.

From the Officer in charge, Nair Brigade, to Resident, No. 239, dated 9th December 1869.

* To be returned.

I have the honour to enclose the original communications* noted for the orders of Government. Captain A. Drury of the Madras Staff Corps, now acting in the Nair Brigade, draws Rs. 437–0–9 monthly.

On the 26th of this month he becomes a Major and entitled to Rs. 640, if out of employ, from the British Government.

From G.O., No. 3, dated 5th January 1869, he infers that he cannot resign, but must, from the date of his promotion, draw the difference between his pay and the higher rate from the British Government.

The question seems to turn on the appointment Captain Drury holds being considered, *quoad* British allowance, Civil or Military.

I solicit an authoritative ruling at an early date to prevent possible loss to Captain Drury.

Referred to the Controller of Military Accounts for early report.

6th January 1870.

No. 173. From the Controller of Military Accounts, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 8th January 1870, A.

Letter No. 105, dated 15th December 1869, from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with three enclosures.

In returning the documents, as per margin, referred for the report of this department under docket memorandum, dated 6th current, I have the honour to observe that the retention of Major A. Drury's services in his present rank with the Nair Brigade is not so much a question of account between the Military and Civil Departments as of the expediency of disbursing to an officer serving a Native State a portion of his pay from the Public Treasury.

2. I understand that the emoluments of British Officers serving in the Nair Brigade are a charge to the Travancore State, which would probably object to disburse the pay of a Major to an officer holding an appointment hitherto filled efficiently by a Captain; and the services of an officer in this latter rank would doubtless be applied for in order to avoid the increased charge.

3. This would, in fact, be the usual course to be pursued in such a case, and, under ordinary circumstances, such an application would meet with ready compliance; it being at once desirable and equitable that the State, to which the services of British officers are lent, should not pay for more than its requirements in this respect, but still should bear the whole cost of officers whose services are entirely withdrawn from their own Government for the time being.

4. The request submitted in the papers under report is at variance with this principle: as understood by this department, it is a question whether this Government will permit Major Drury to retain his present appointment in the Nair Brigade, making good to him the difference between the pay drawn by him in the Nair Brigade and that of Major in the Staff Corps, viz., Rs. 203–13–9 per mensem.

	RS.	A.	P.
	640	14	6
	437	0	9
Difference ...	203	13	9

5. But however unadvisable it may appear to adopt such a course as a general rule, certain circumstances connected with present Army organization seem to point to the expediency of an exceptional departure from established usage when the advantages of deviating therefrom are plain either in a military or financial point of view.

6. It may thus be found in the case under report that it would cause inconvenience to provide an officer of the rank of Captain to relieve Major Drury, whose return to the Presidency would add another Major to the list of those employed on general duty.

7. The cost to the State will be the same whether Major Drury be relieved by a Captain or remain in his present appointment drawing the difference of pay between Captain and Major from this Government.

Transferred to the Military Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *8th January* 1870. (Signed) H. E. STOKES, *Under Secretary.*

No. 174. From the Adjutant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th January 1870, No. 36.

With reference to your memorandum of the 13th instant, I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the services of Major Alexander Drury of the Staff Corps are not required for Military duty.

No. 175. ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1870, No. 417.

As His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has signified his inability to provide Military employment for Major A. Drury, at present employed as Second in Command in the Nayar Brigade, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to permit him to continue to hold that appointment until such time as his services are required for Army duty.

2. Under the provisions of G.O.G.G., dated 24th December 1868, published in *Fort St. George Gazette* No. 3 of 1869, the difference between his Military pay and his allowances drawn from the Travancore Government will be debited to the Military Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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(17)--*G.O., dated* 28*th June* 1872, *No.* 249, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 24. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Peermade, 22nd May 1872, No. 56.

I have the honour to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, Commanding the Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum, obtained three months' general leave early this year from His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and availed himself thereof on the 6th March 1872.

2. In February Colonel Maclean wrote to me pointing out certain difficulties that presented themselves to him in the application of a recent order of the

February 19th.

Governor-General in Council to the case of the Nayar Brigade Officers. I replied that I did not believe the order had effect with respect to the Nair Brigade, and that the rules hitherto in force with reference to the brigade should continue to be acted upon unless objection, of which I was unaware, existed.

March 19th.

3. Captain Hay had taken charge of the brigade meantime, and early in April wrote to me requesting that the Sirkar might be moved to pay him acting command allowance from the 6th March (the date of Colonel Maclean's departure) at the rate of Rs. 179–8–9 per mensem, which amount he stated "was in accordance with precedent as per memorandum annexed:—

April 3rd.

	RS.	A.	P.
Total pay of Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade ...	1,000	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean's pay as Major in Travancore Nayar Brigade	640	14	6
	2) 359	1	6
Acting half-staff allowance	179	8	9"

The arrangement seemed (and seems) to me quite correct. I addressed the Sirkar as usual, and pay has been passed to Captain Hay accordingly.

4. Colonel Maclean objects to the arrangement, maintaining apparently that Captain Hay is entitled to a half-staff allowance of Rs. 86 only. Under the arrangement above said in paragraph 3, Colonel Maclean points out that he is deprived of more than the *whole* of his staff allowance. He will draw Rs. (1,000 — 179 – 8 – 9 =) 820–7–3.

5. The question seems to turn on whether Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean is to be considered a Colonel or Major in His Highness the Maharajah's service? In other words what part of the fixed allowance of the Officer Commanding the Nair Brigade, viz., Rs. 1,000, is to be considered staff salary.

Now, certainly the command of the brigade has been usually considered a Captain's or Major's appointment, and an allowance of half the difference between a Major's pay and the command allowance has been given to officers acting during leave of the Commandant, though the Commandant may have been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Army. I believe no 'Neet' (Commission) has ever been given by the Maharajah above the rank of Major. In these circumstances, I conceive the officer acting as Commandant during the Commandant's leave may fairly claim half-staff allowance, calculating the staff allowance as the difference between a Major's pay and the Commandant's fixed pay of Rs. 1,000, and that the officer taking the leave must submit to receive the lower salary during the leave granted for his benefit, as the Sirkar cannot be expected to incur increased expenditure in making good the difference.

6. I solicit the orders of Government on the subject.

I beg to take the opportunity of remarking that I know His Highness the Maharajah is averse to incur increased expense to the State in connexion with the salaries of the officers of the brigade. I am bound to say that Colonel Maclean has seemed in a chronic state of discontent at the Commandant's allowances, which certainly contrast very unfavourably with a Lieutenant-Colonel's command allowances elsewhere. But if an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel cannot consider himself sufficiently remunerated with the Commandant's allowances as they now stand, it seems to me the only way to avoid the continuance of such a state of feeling, the existence of which is very undesirable on public as well as on private grounds, is to make the command of the brigade terminable on a Commandant's being promoted from Majority.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1872, No. 249.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in opinion with the Resident that the 'Neet' (Commission) of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of

the Maharajah of Travancore not having been held by Colonel Maclean, that officer's allowances, during his absence on general leave, were correctly adjusted by the admission to him of pay as Major only (Rs. 640-14-6) and a moiety of the difference between that sum and the consolidated salary (Rs. 1,000) of the Commandant, Nayar Brigade, the remainder (Rs. 179-8-9) being the proper allowance of the officer temporarily in command of the brigade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

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(18)—*G.O., dated 26th March* 1874, *No.* 134, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 72. From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 26th February 1874, No. 22.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, a letter * from the Commanding Officer, Nayar Brigade, suggesting that, with the approval of Government, it be put to the Maharajah of Travancore whether His Highness may not be pleased to raise the pay of the Battalion officers of the Nayar Brigade by Rs. 50 a month and free quarters in consideration of the duties required of them.

* In original, dated 19th instant for return.

2. Major Bloomfield also suggests that the pay of the Medical officer of the brigade be raised by Rs. 50, *i.e.*, from Rs. 500 per month to Rs. 550 per month.

3. The Battalion officers are Commissioned officers of the Madras Army. The Medical officer is not in the British service.

From Major A. F. F. BLOOMFIELD, Commanding Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum, to G. A. BALLARD, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 19th February 1874.

I beg to bring to your notice that the two officers commanding regiments, and the Medical officer attached to the Nayar Brigade are, I believe, the only European officers attached to the Travancore State who neither draw house-rent nor are provided with free quarters.

2. The pay (500 rupees per mensem) of these officers † is very small considering the responsibility and work that must attend on the command of a regiment 700 strong. Besides the command of their regiments, these officers have to do all the staff duties of the brigade, one as Quartermaster, and the other as Staff officer to the brigade and Paymaster of British pensioners ; the former officer has also the charge of the Artillery attached to the brigade. I need hardly point out that to conduct all these duties properly involves a considerable amount of labour, very much more, I believe, than any Officer Commanding a Native Infantry regiment has, who has several officers to assist him.

† Captain Davidson.
Captain Gostling.

3. I venture, therefore, to do myself the honour to request you may be pleased to move the Madras Government to sanction it being put to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, whether His Highness would not be pleased to increase the pay of those Officers Commanding regiments by 50 rupees a month and free quarters.

4. These officers have out of their pay to find writers and stationery, and the Staff officer has to keep an extra clerk to keep up the British pensioners' books, so that he does not draw as much as a Wing Subaltern of a Native regiment by about 2 rupees, the Quartermaster receives clear 483 rupees, or eight more than a Wing officer, for looking after eight companies of a regiment, one of artillery with four guns, and the clothing stores and ammunition of the whole brigade.

5. I am under the impression the Government of His Highness the Maharajah will not be adverse to the increase.

6. The Medical officer for the charge of 1,500 men of all ranks draws 500 rupees per mensem. I would respectfully solicit his pay being raised to Rs. 550. This officer already has a house of his own.

7. In conclusion, I would beg to state that, during a service of twenty-four years, I have never been in so expensive a station as Trivandrum.

No. 73. ORDER THEREON, 26th March 1874, No. 134.

The rates of pay of the two European officers attached to the Nayar Brigade having been carefully considered and fixed when the strength of the force was reduced in 1863, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, in order to justify his recommending any increase to the officers in question and to the Medical officer in charge, it ought to be shown clearly that circumstances have changed. This the Resident is invited to do.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(19)—*G.O., dated* 30*th June* 1874, *No.* 262, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 49. From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Peermade, 29th April 1874, No. 39.

From Resident to Government, No. 22, dated 26th February 1874.
G.O., No. 134, dated 26th March 1874.

Adverting to the correspondence noted I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, dated 11th instant, from Major Bloomfield further giving his reasons for recommending increase to the pay of the European officers attached to the Nayar Brigade. He points out that prices have risen greatly, that house-rent is high, and that politically it is desirable the appointments should be made more attractive to secure the services of officers of a better stamp than those contented to remain on the present allowances.

2. That prices have risen at Trivandrum as elsewhere all over India is notorious. The arguments for increase of pay on that score cannot be applied only to the European officers of the brigade, but have a much wider range over which it is simply financially impossible to act upon them.

3. That there is any difficulty in obtaining officers competent to discharge the duties devolving on the European officers of the brigade at the present salaries I have no reason to think ; indeed, the officers now attached to the brigade under Major Bloomfield's very efficient command would seem to afford proof positive to the contrary.

4. The house-rent of two officers in question is about Rs. 50 a month.

5. I believe His Highness the Maharajah would be prepared to allow an extra Rs. 50 per mensem, or a free house, to the two officers (the commanding officer, Nayar Brigade, has a free house already), if some additions to their allowances is thought desirable.

6. But I understand that the Circar is not prepared to regard further increase favourably.

From Major A. BLOOMFIELD, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to G. A. BALLARD, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 11th April 1874.

With reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 134, dated 26th March 1874, Political Department, I have the honour to point out, for the information of Government, that every article of daily consumption, such as bread, rice, gram, oil, salt, and meat, has increased greatly in price ; meat alone is double the price it was when the pay of the officers was last settled in 1863. Servants' wages have increased thirty to forty per cent. ; a cooly formerly received 3 chuckrums, now he receives 6 and 7 chuckrums ; carpenters' and bricklayers' wages were 5 to 8 chuckrums, now they get 12 and 15. Cadjans for roofing cost double what they did.

2. The lowest rent of any house here is 50 rupees a month ; 35 is what would be paid by a Wing officer in another station.

3. I would respectfully point out that it might poli ically be more convenient to have these appointments made more attractive and thereby securing a different stamp of officer for service in a Native State than one who would be contented to remain here on a staff pay of 2 rupees a

month simply because the appointments have hitherto been considered little more than sinecures; moreover, I would think that it is advisable for officers holding the rank these do in native estimation should be in a position to more than keep (if I may be permitted to use the expression) body and soul together; they should be properly mounted, their uniforms should be kept up to the mark, and a general smartness apparent.

4. Towards this state of things a person who has never had the melancholy experience of living on 500 rupees a month can hardly judge what a short way that sum goes in Travancore.

5. Formerly the brigade officers had an allowance of oil and fish; but, as living became more expensive, these indulgences were removed and the pay of the Officer Commanding the brigade reduced by 250 rupees a month.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 30th June 1874, No. 262.

The Commander-in-Chief has recently informed the Government that His Excellency experiences at present considerable difficulty in filling up regimental appointments properly tenable by officers of and below the rank of Captain, and is, therefore, not in a position to meet requisitions from Government for junior officers for ordinary miscellaneous employment.

2. The command of the two battalions of the Nayar Brigade falls within this category, and it becomes necessary, therefore, that the Resident in Travancore should invite the consideration of His Highness the Maharajah to the question of the future rank, and with it, necessarily, the allowances of the two junior European officers of the Nayar Brigade.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the position in the Nayar Brigade of the Commandant of a battalion would be more fittingly and appropriately held by a Major than by an officer of inferior rank, and, but for its association with the question of higher allowances, would have earlier submitted the point for the consideration of the Travancore Circar. Now, however, that junior officers are not available, and Majors must be employed, His Excellency in Council has the less hesitation in recommending that each battalion should, for the future, be commanded by an officer having the rank of Major.

4. Should this proposition meet with the approval of His Highness, His Lordship in Council would further suggest that the allowances of the Major-Commandants of battalions be fixed, prospectively, from date of the Maharajah's approval, at their Staff corps pay of rank, viz., Rs. 640–14–6, and free quarters, or a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu—the pay of the Officer Commanding the brigade remaining, as at present, Rs. 1,000 a month with a free house.

5. The Resident will make the necessary communication to the Circar on this subject and acquaint the Government with the result.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(20)—*G.O., dated* 25*th July* 1874, *No.* 313, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 57. From Major A. F. F. BLOOMFIELD, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 18th July 1874, No. 330.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the order of Government, No. 262, dated 30th June 1874, and would beg for instructions as to how it will affect the present incumbents, both of whom are Captains; inconvenience might accrue if, when settling that, for the future, only Majors are to hold these appointments, it is not known how Captains Macneill and Gostling are to be dealt with.

2. I may bring to notice that if Captain Macneill continues to hold his appointment here, he must be senior officer in the brigade, whatever rank the next

officer appointed may hold; any unpleasantness on this score could be obviated by granting local rank to Captain Macneill, an officer of considerable standing (15 years).

3. I will give every attention to paragraph 4 of the order of Government; but I would most respectfully inform Government, that I know beforehand that His Highness the Maharajah is very adverse to increase of expenditure on account of the brigade.

4. I would also bring to notice another view of the matter in case no local promotion and no change was made in Captain Macneill's pay. The next officer appointed is a Major, who must draw Rs. 690–14–6;* he would be drawing for exactly the same work 140 rupees a month more than Captain Macneill, although junior of the two in the brigade.

* Major's pay Rs. 640–14–6.
House-rent Rs. 50.

No. 58. ORDER THEREON, 25th July 1874, No. 313.

No change is proposed regarding Captains Macneill and Gostling, until they become Majors, when they would draw Major's pay and the allowance of 50 rupees as house-rent.

2. Seniority in the brigade will be regulated as hitherto. It is not intended that Captain Macneill shall receive the local rank of Major or an officer of that grade being brought into the brigade.

3. With reference to the Acting Resident's concluding observation, the Governor in Council remarks that the case of two officers doing exactly the same duty but receiving different rates of pay according to their army rank is no extraordinary occurrence.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(21)—*G.O., dated* 22nd *August* 1874, *No.* 348, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 20. From Major A. F. F. BLOOMFIELD, Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 1st August 1874, No. 81.

With reference to G.O., No. 262, dated 30th June 1874, I have the honour to state that having placed before the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore the wishes expressed in the order of the Madras Government, under acknowledgment, that for the future Majors only should be appointed to the command of battalions in the Nayar Brigade, the Dewan, by orders of his Highness, has addressed me on the subject, to the effect that as the status and emoluments of the Commandant and officers of the brigade were only lately fixed, after due consideration and discussion, His Highness is very unwilling to reopen the subject, and that, according to Government order marginally-noted, it appears the Madras Government had been also of the same opinion. The Dewan also states, as the state of the army is such that no officers of less rank than a Major can be spared, His Highness has no alternative but to allow sometimes the command of a battalion of the brigade being held for short periods by a Major on a consolidated pay of Rs. 690–14–6, inclusive of house-rent, on the understanding that when Captains or Lieutenants become available, they shall be posted to the commands in question. His Highness being quite content to have Lieutenants in command of the regiment, if Captains are not available.

No. 134, dated 24th March 1874.

2. I am pointing out that the Government order quoted hardly bears the interpretation put upon it by His Highness' Government, viz., that the status and emoluments were lately fixed and determined by the said Government order, which merely says that the rates of pay had been fixed in 1863, and that to justify any increase it was necessary to show clearly that circumstances had altered, and which the Resident was invited to do.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 22nd August 1874, No. 348.

Recorded. An officer under the rank of Major is not available on the present occasion.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(22)—*G.O., dated 26th September* 1876, *No.* 616, *Political.*

READ—the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 13th September 1876, No. 4613, Military.

Read—the following papers :—

No. 186. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Courtallum, 18th August 1876, No. 58.

I have the honour to inform you that a question has arisen as to Major Davidson's pay from the date of his being relieved from his Military duties at Bellary to the date of his assuming command of the Nayar Brigade.

2. Hitherto the practice has been for pay to be disbursed by His Highness' Government to officers of the brigade only from the date of their joining.

3. Now, however, the Controller of Military Accounts declines to pass Major Davidson's pay for the period in question, and refers to a circular under the head of Pensions and Gratuities, dated May 13th, 1875, No. 739, in which it is ruled that the salary of an officer transferred for service under a Native State shall be borne by the Native State from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government.

4. I drew the Dewan's attention to this, and I forward copy of his reply.

5. He urges that this does not embrace the case in question, and that the case of officers employed in the brigade has been from the first peculiar.

6. I observe from G.O., 6th July 1872, No. 2193, Military Department, that it was decided to recommend special exemption from contribution towards the pensions of officers of the brigade, owing to the somewhat exceptional circumstances under which they are employed; and the same considerations appear to apply to the present case.

From M.R.Ry. A. SASHIAH SASTRIAR Avargal, Dewan, to A. MACGREGOR, Esq., British Resident of Travancore, &c., &c., &c., dated Trivandrum, 9th August 1876, No. 3531—R. 1256.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 503, dated 21st ultimo, and beg to be permitted to say in reply that the officers of the brigade do not in my humble opinion fall in the class contemplated in the notification quoted, which is founded on the Civil Pension Code, and which I think is applicable only to those officers towards whose pension during service in a Native State a contribution has to be made to the British Government. *Vide* correspondence noted in the margin. Neither His Highness' Government, nor the officers themselves, contribute towards their pension. The object of the notification quoted is just to fix the date from which such contribution shall take effect when the contribution itself is made, and it seems to me that the notification cannot be applicable to the salary itself when there is no contribution at all for pension under the rule.

From Resident to Dewan, No. 141, dated 13th Feb. 1872.
To do. from do. „ 1606, „ 20th April „

3. The position of the officers of the brigade has been from the beginning peculiar in respect of their appointment and allowances, and I humbly think this point should be allowed to govern the present case and all future ones of the kind.

No. 1300.

Referred to the Military Department for consideration and disposal with reference to the Proceedings in that department, dated the 6th July 1872, Nos. 131 to 133.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

28*th August* 1876.

No. 187. *With report from the Controller of Military Accounts, 11th Sept.* 1876, *D.*

No. 188. ORDER THEREON, 13th September 1876, No. 4613, Military.

The Controller of Military Accounts reports that he has instructed the Pay Examiner to admit Major Davidson's pay up to the date of assumption of appointment in the Nayar Brigade. This is approved, with reference to Proceedings of Government, Political Department, No. 55, dated 5th February 1873.

Military Dept. No. 531, dated 11th Feb. 1873.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. MICHAEL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 26th September 1876, No. 616, Political.

Communicated to the Resident, Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

(23)—*G.O., dated* 24*th February* 1881, *No.* 101, *Political—Vide* paper No. 13 under section II.

(24)—*G.O., dated* 24*th December* 1892, *No.* 1408, *Financial.*

READ—the following papers:—

G.O., dated 30th June 1892, No. 410, Political.

Read—the following papers:—

Telegram from the Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 11th June 1892, No. O-463.

Reference Proceedings, Madras Government, 3365, of 25th ultimo. Presume free passage will be granted to selected officer. Please wire reply.

Telegram from the Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 21st June 1892, No. O-496.

Please reply my telegram, O-463, eleventh instant, regarding free passage being granted officer selected for appointment, Nayar Brigade.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. THOMAS, Controller of Military Accounts, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Madras, 24th June 1892, No. G-578.

In returning Military Department memorandum No. 3763, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to state that the question as to the title of the officer who may be selected for the Nayar Brigade, to free passage on joining his appointment, is one apparently for the Civil Department to decide, as he is not entitled to a passage warrant from the Military Department—*vide* Article 513, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II.

Copy of telegram from the Resident in Travancore, dated 30th June 1892. Sircar will not pay travelling expenses officer joining Nayar Brigade.

Order—dated 30th June 1892, No. 410, Political.

The Resident's telegram will be communicated to the Military Department with reference to endorsement, dated 27th June 1892, No. 4036.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

From Brigadier-General H. P. PEARSON, C.B., Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 6th July 1892, No. O-1701 (Appointments—Special).

With reference to your telegram, No. 4167 of 2nd instant, notifying that the Travancore Government refuse to pay the travelling expenses, when joining appointment, of the British officer whose services have, at their own request, been placed at their disposal for duty with the Nayar Brigade, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to point out that, had this case arisen in the British Army in India, existing orders would have ensured to the officer in question passage at Government expense.

2. I am desired to convey His Excellency's opinion that in such cases as Native States, presumably in their own interests, apply for the services of British officers, they be required to comply, as regards payment of the travelling expenses on joining of these officers, with the regulations which in the British service govern such questions.

3. Sir James Dormer trusts that this suggestion may meet with the favourable consideration of Government, and, if approved, that the decision arrived at may be communicated to the various Sircars in the Madras Presidency.

No. 4441, Military.

Retransmitted with a request to be informed to what extent it is wished that the regulations which govern the payment of travelling expenses in the British service should be extended to the British officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps.

2. The provisions of Proceedings of Government, No. 5354 of 23rd August 1890, are applicable to both British and Indian services, and if it is His Excellency's wish that Native States should adopt a similar procedure as regards officers joining appointments under them, the matter will be taken into consideration.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) H. R. HOPE, Brigadier-General,
18*th July* 1892. *Secretary to Government.*

From Brigadier-General H. P. PEARSON, C.B., Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 26th July 1892, No. O-1892 (Appointments–Special).

In returning herewith your No. 4441 of 18th instant, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to say that the proposal contained in my No. O-1701 of 6th idem appears to have been misunderstood.

2. I am to inform you that it was not intended in my letter above quoted to raise any question of the extension of the regulations governing the payment of travelling expenses in the British service to the British officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps.

3. What His Excellency desired was that in such instances as Native States applied for the services of British officers, such Native States should pay their travelling expenses on joining in the same manner and to the same extent as passages are granted in like cases to officers (whether of the British or Indian service) by the British Government and as suggested in paragraph 2 of your memorandum under reply.

No. 4834, Military.

Transferred to the Political Department.

2. An officer in military employ transferred to a Civil department is not entitled to passage warrant to enable him to join his civil appointment—see Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II, paragraph 513.

3. It is believed, however, that such officer is entitled to some travelling allowance under Civil Regulations.

4. A copy of Proceedings of Government, No. 5354, dated 23rd August 1890, quoted by this department in its endorsement, No. 4441, dated 18th July 1892, to the Adjutant-General, is herewith forwarded.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) H. R. HOPE, Brigadier-General,
3*rd August* 1892. *Secretary to Government.*

Endorsement by the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th August 1892, No. 1322, Political.

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 16th August 1892, Ref. on C. No. 1129.

With reference to endorsement (herewith returned), No. 1322, dated 10th August 1892, I have the honour to state that the Dewan of Travancore in his letter No. 3608–M 1525, dated 13th August 1890, and demi-official of the 30th June 1892,

copies of which I enclose, declines to pay the travelling expenses of the officers appointed to the Nayar Brigade.

2. The Military authorities correctly object to pay the expenses of an officer transferred to a Civil department or on promotion to higher pay.

3. Under Article 1295 of the Civil Service Regulations it appears to me that the officer's travelling allowance may be granted and paid in the Political Department.

4. In the present instance it may not be advisable to press the Native State to pay the expenses of an officer lent to the Nayar Brigade at their request, but in all future cases I consider it would be well to establish the rule.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting British Resident of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 13th August 1890, No. 3608–M 1525.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 1748, dated the 4th instant, forwarding copy of one from the Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department, requiring payment of Rs. 68–8–0 into the Residency Treasury on account of the passage for Colonel Brereton and his servants from Cannanore to Alleppy.

2. In reply, I beg to state that the records of this office disclose no previous instance of this Government having paid the joining allowance of any officer appointed to the command of the Nayar Brigade.

Demi-official from the Dewan of Travancore, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 30th June 1892.

I beg to acknowledge your note of yesterday. His Highness' Government does not pay the expenses of an officer appointed to the Nayar Brigade in travelling from his station to join his appointment—*vide* my letter to Mr. Grigg, No. M 1525, dated 13th August 1890.

Endorsement by the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st September 1892, No. 1400, Political.

From T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 12th September 1892, No. 2724.

With reference to your endorsement No. 1400, dated the 1st September 1892, I have the honour to state that Article 1295 of the Civil Service Regulations will cover a debit to grant ' 25. Political ' of the travelling expenses of officers transferred to appointments under Government in the Political Department, but not of the expenses of officers lent to the Nayar Brigade of the Travancore State.

2. Under Rule 39 (*d*), Chapter 35 of the Civil Account Code, the allowances including the travelling allowances of an officer transferred to foreign service, should be paid by the Foreign State from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government.

3. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin has, however, brought to the notice of this office that the above rule has been set aside in the case of officers of the Nayar Brigade by G.O., No. 4613, Military Department, dated 13th September 1876, in which sanction was accorded to the payment in the Military Department of the pay of Major Davidson up to the date of his assumption of his appointment in the Nayar Brigade.

Endorsement by the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 19th September 1892, No. 1492, Political.

Endorsement by the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 22nd September 1892, No. 5949.

No. G–1033.

Returned as requested.

2. From Proceedings of Government, No. 4613, dated 13th September 1876, and correspondence connected therewith, it would appear that officers of the Nayar Brigade, being situated differently from officers lent to other Foreign States, are treated exceptionally and allowed to draw their salaries in the Military Department up to date of assumption of their duties with the Nayar Brigade.

3. If the reason for this peculiarity still exists, and the officers are to be paid their salaries in the Military Department as above pointed out, then under the principle involved in Article 1294, Civil Service Regulations, the travelling allowances of such officers to date of joining their appointments should also be borne by the Military Department. I would, however, suggest that the question be referred to the Government of India for a definite decision, as no reference appears to have been made to that Government in 1876, when the local ruling regarding the adjustment of salaries was given, and there do not appear to be special grounds for treating appointments connected with the Nayar Brigade exceptionally.

(Signed) G. W. SAWYER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
for *Controller of Military Accounts.*

No. 7610, Military.

Transferred to the Political Department with reference to endorsement No. 1492, dated 19th September 1892, with the request that the point raised be referred to the Government of India for a definite decision as suggested by the Controller of Military Accounts.

Fort St. George, (Signed) H. R. HOPE, Brigadier-General,
30*th November* 1892. *Secretary to Government.*

Order—dated 24th December 1892, No. 1408, Financial.

As it is considered that there is no justification for the practice said to have prevailed hitherto, the Government is not prepared to address the Government of India, in the sense suggested in the endorsement in the Military Department, but the Resident will be requested in the Political Department to move the Travancore Administration to accept in future the debit of the salary of an officer transferred for service in the Nayar Brigade with effect from the date of his relief from British duties. On the present occasion the Military Department will bear the charge under the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 4613, dated 13th September 1876, as the Travancore Government is not prepared to accept it.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(25)—*G.O., dated 16th August* 1895, *No.* 543, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 15th March 1895, C. No. 16.

As the command of the Nayar Brigade will probably become vacant in October next by the succession of Colonel Brereton to Colonel's allowances, I beg to submit the following matters for the consideration and orders of Government, before any selection is made for the future command.

2. The questions that, I think, require immediate determination are four—

(*a*) The status of the British officers employed in the brigade.
(*b*) The army rank of the officer holding the office of Commandant.
(*c*) The pay and allowances of the Commandant.
(*d*) The length of time the command should ordinarily be held.

3. In the Army List, the Nayar Brigade * is the only purely military force which is treated as civil. I am not aware of the reasons for so treating the little army of His Highness the Maharajah—which is officered by officers of the Madras Army—in this way, whilst the British officers who serve with the native troops of Hyderabad and Mysore are regarded, I believe, as in military employment. This cannot, I take it, be because the officers serving in Travancore are under the general control of a Political officer, because the Hyderabad Contingent at least is more directly under the control of the Resident than the Nayar Brigade. Of course if this classification were merely nominal it might not matter, but I understand that it may place them at disadvantage in respect to their status as military officers and their claims to promotion as such. Holding that it is a matter of much importance in the interests of the brigade and of the British influence in the State that the officers employed in the brigade should feel that they are still on really military duty and that their work in the brigade will count towards promotion in the Army to which they belong, I trust that they may be spared the feeling that they have left their regiments for an easier life with better pay. I would strongly urge that, if it be possible, employment in the brigade may in future be regarded as military, and that officers serving in it may have the assurance that they are doing military duty in the full sense of the term. I know that the work of the brigade is very different from that of a Madras regiment, but I see no reason why, after the Indian Army is reorganized, one battalion at least of the brigade should not be so organized as to be worthy of inclusion among the Imperial troops of Native States. The difficulty of the change is slight, because, as the Government are aware, the essential condition of the Imperial troops system is fulfilled, for the appointment of officers rests in reality with the Chief of the State so far as Native officers are concerned, and nominally so as regards British officers. If this change is gradually to be brought about, it is essential that the 'Civil' classification should be abandoned. I would add that I believe that the change to 'Civil' was made a few years ago when Colonel Ketchen commanded the brigade, but I have not been able to trace any order on the subject.

* Pages 177 A-C of the list for 1895, first quarter.

4. Passing to the next point, I would draw attention to G.O., No. 93, of 6th April 1867, approving the proposal to fix the pay of the Commandant at Rs. 1,000. That figure was especially recommended by Mr. Atholl MacGregor in view of securing the services of a Captain or Major for the appointment. I presume that, in arriving at this decision, Mr. MacGregor among other things took into consideration the inexpediency of appointing senior field officers to the command and also of encouraging junior officers to hold on to the command for an undue length of time. This view is one which I strongly hold. For political as well as military reasons I think it undesirable, whilst fully acknowledging the good service which was done for the brigade by Colonel Ketchen and by his successor, Colonel Brereton,

that this appointment should be given to a senior officer who has no further promotion to look forward to in the army, because the pay—which, as stated hereafter, His Highness' Darbar are not prepared materially to increase—is not adequate for a senior officer even though it be, as now, enhanced by Rs. 200 a month for the charge of the Body Guard; and the result is that after a while such officers grow discontented with their allowances, whilst clinging to the command—a state of things which experience has shown is unsatisfactory from nearly every point of view even if, as undoubtedly has been the case as regards the last two Commanders, it does not lessen their zeal and industry in the performance of their duties.

5. I am fully alive to the fact that the Commandant ranks next to the Resident and has military rank in Travancore of a Brigadier-General, not excluding Quilon; but it seems to me better that such a high position should be held by a junior officer who is adequately paid than by a senior who is not. But my chief contention is that, speaking generally, the efficiency of the brigade is more likely to be secured by an officer who has promotion in the army to look forward to than by an officer who has not. I would therefore advise that G.O., dated 6th July 1872, No. 2193, Military, be modified to the effect that the command should ordinarily be held by an officer of the rank of Captain or Major, and I would add a further depending modification that the command of a battalion should not be held by an officer whose rank is above that of a Captain. This latter modification would correspond with the existing practice.

6. The next point relates to the pay and allowances of the Commandant. In the order already quoted, this salary was fixed at Rs. 1,000 with a free house. During the command of Colonel Ketchen, however, to this was added Rs. 200 a month for the charge of the Body Guard. In G.O., No. 265, dated 31st August 1871, the Government declined to consider the above substantive salary. The Commandant also draws compensation allowance. So that his salary and emoluments may be taken as Rs. 1,350 approximately.

Now, taking the Cavalry allowance as equivalent to the Station Command allowance, the present pay, leaving the free house out of account, is only slightly over that of a Captain commanding a regiment, which I believe is Rs. 374-1-6 pay of rank *plus* Rs. 600 staff pay, or Rs. 974-1-6 against Rs. 1,000, whilst it is Rs. 240-14-0 less than pay *plus* staff allowance of a Major in command. It comes then simply to this that except a free house the command of the brigade offers no inducements except those of a free house and a dignified and pleasant service position even to a Senior Captain who is efficient enough to deserve the command of a regiment, whilst it offers less than nothing to a Major, unless the position may be considered as equivalent to the loss of Rs. 240 monthly.

In the present position of promotion in the Madras Army this, I take it, implies that no one above the rank of Captain is likely to take the brigade unless he is quite out of the line for military promotion. But this seems to me eminently undesirable.

7. What, therefore, I would propose is that His Highness' Government should be formally invited to consent to pay to the Commandant, excluding Station Command allowance, the salary and staff allowance the officer would receive if in command of a Madras Infantry regiment.

I believe His Highness' Government would rather not change the present system as they do not care that the salary should fluctuate with each succeeding Commandant, but I believe that they recognize that it may not always be convenient to make a selection subject to the limit of Rs. 1,000, and I believe they would be willing, in exceptional cases, to allow Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 in addition for a time on the advice of the Madras Government.

8. With every desire that the wishes of His Highness the Maharajah's Government should be met, I am decidedly of opinion that in the matter of the salary of the Commandant they should be advised to fall in with a system of pay which will best enable the British Government to place at the disposal of the Darbar an efficient officer of suitable rank, which, as already stated, I take to be that of a Major or Captain, but preferably the former—other things being equal—the Darbar having expressed no desire for the service of any particular officer of the lower rank.

There would be a slight saving to the Sirkar when the command was held by a Captain, so that probably on the average the cost of the appointment to them would be about Rs. 200 a month higher than at present. I cannot but think that, if the position were fully explained to them, they would be prepared to meet the wishes of the Madras Government and to bring their military force into more intimate relations with the Madras Army. In this connection I would invite the attention of the Government to G.O., dated 13th February 1878, No. 91.

9. As regards the time for which the command may be held I propose to fix it at seven years, which is, I believe, the period for which the command of a regiment may be held, and subject to the same privileges regarding taking leave as Officers Commanding have. In fact, I would, as far as practicable, and with every consideration for the wishes of the Darbar, make conditions of tenure the same as those of the command of a Madras regiment.

10. In the matter of leave I believe that the rule referred to in G.O., paragraph 2, of the 6th April 1867, No. 93, still prevails, as I have not traced an order cancelling the rule requiring the Commandant to vacate on proceeding on leave on medical certificate. But if this rule still holds, I advocate its recision on the several grounds above stated.

From Lieutenant-General C. M. CLARKE, Commanding the Forces, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 1st June 1895, No. 2953-O.

I have considered the proposals put forward in the enclosed correspondence in connection with the appointment of a Commandant for the Nayar Brigade in succession to Colonel Brereton who vacates on the 10th October 1895,* together with the previous correspondence on the subject, and am of opinion that the present rules governing the appointment of British officers to the brigade appear to answer all purposes under existing conditions.

* G.Os., Political Department, Nos. 543, dated 6th August 1894, and 278, dated 27th April 1895.

2. I am ignorant of the intentions of the Government of India as to the development of these so-called troops into an efficient force, but so long as the present constitution of the Nayar Brigade remains unaltered, I am of opinion that employment † therein cannot be considered as military duty entitling officers serving therewith to retention on the rolls of their regiments, &c.

† G.O., Political Department, No. 207, dated 30th March 1894.

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 23rd July 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2153 of 1895.

I have the honour to submit the statement of information regarding Commandants of the Nayar Brigade which is called for in memorandum, No. 1503, Political Department, dated 28th June last.

2. This statement has been drawn up in the Brigade office and is reported to be gathered from unauthenticated records. There is no means of checking it in this office.

Endt. No. 1778.

Forwarded to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, with the request that he will be so good as to cause column 5 of the statement forwarded with the Resident's letter to be filled up.

OOTACAMUND,
1st *August* 1895.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

From the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 9th August 1895, No. 4243-O.

Vide statement under section VIII.

Order—dated 16th August 1895, No. 543, Political.

In view of the opinion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, and of the past history of the Nayar Brigade, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that no change in the position of the Commandant is called for.

2. The following telegram will be despatched to the Government of India, Foreign Department:—

"498. Colonel Brereton vacates appointment, Commandant, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, 10th October 1895. Please arrange for services officer to succeed him being placed disposal this Government."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(26)—*G.O., dated* 31*st October* 1895, *No.* 728, *Political.*

Telephonic message from the Chief Secretary to Government, to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, dated 4th October 1895.

Please see paragraph 2 of letter from Resident, Travancore, dated 15th March 1895, printed in Political Order, 16th August 1895, No. 543. Can you inform me under what orders the appointments in the Nayar Brigade are treated as civil appointments.

Telephonic message from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th October 1895.

O-1208, dated 9th October 1895.

Your telephone of the 5th instant. Can trace no order of Government, but Military officers employed with Nayar Brigade have always been regarded as in permanent civil employ, because their services for employment with it are not given for a limited period as in the case of officers referred to in Rule 3 to Article 42–E, Civil Service Regulations, who under Article 280, Volume I, Part I, are retained on the rolls of their regiments during extra regimental employ. In this connection please refer to case of Surgeon-Captain Thomson printed in Political Department order No. 471, dated 18th July 1895, and that of Lieutenant Boome granted leave by Political Department (G.O., No. R–99 of 29th April 1895), *Fort St. George Gazette*, 7th May 1895.

Order—No. 728 Mis., Political, dated 31st October 1895.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

IV.—SELECTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRIGADE.

(1)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 5th November* 1834, *No.* 4, *Political Department.*

*   *   *   *   *

7. The first return made to the Supreme Government of the Europeans and East Indians in the service of the Rajah of Travancore occasioned several remarks by the Governor-General, to whom, in consequence, you transmitted the explanations of Major Cadogan and of the Acting Military Auditor-General. We do not observe that any notice was subsequently taken by the Supreme Government of these explanations. Those which relate to the case of Captain Faris are satisfactory.

8. With regard to Mr. Staig, Lieutenant in the Rajah's service, his appointment was at variance with our orders of the 21st May 1828 in the Military Department to Bengal, since Mr. Staig does not hold a commission in our own service. Those orders, however, appear not to have been known to Major Cadogan. As that officer considers Mr. Staig's services in disciplining the Nayar Brigade to be highly important, and as his allowances amount only to Rs. 200 per month, we shall not enforce our orders in Mr. Staig's case. We desire, however, that those orders be not hereafter departed from without our previous sanction.

*   *   *   *   *

11. We further direct that all appointments of British subjects to offices under any Native Government connected with your presidency be regularly reported to us in your general letters with the reasons for making such appointments, and any circumstances which can enable us to judge of their necessity or expediency. The half-yearly returns only apprise us of the appointments made and of the salaries annexed to them, but throw no sufficient light upon the grounds on which they are made.

12. We do not include in these orders appointment to situations of a private or menial kind, but only to such as are strictly of a public nature.

Translation of a Neet issued to Captain Campbell.

It being my pleasure to promote you, who command the Nayar Brigade, which has been raised for the protection of the forts, palaces, &c., in my country, to the rank of Major, and to increase your pay from one thousand to one thousand and fifty rupees per mensem, and to promote the senior Lieutenant Daly and Lieutenant Sheridan to the rank of Captain and increase their pay from three hundred to four hundred rupees to each in consideration of the attention they have shown to their duties during these seventeen years, I promote you accordingly to the rank of Major from the 21st Chittray (1st May 1836) and allow you an increase of fifty rupees to your present pay; you will do the duties of Major in the brigade accordingly receiving a pay of one thousand and fifty rupees a month.

Although Lieutenants Daly and Sheridan have been promoted to the rank of Captain, you will direct them to continue doing the same duties as they have hitherto done.

31*st Chittray* 1011,
(11*th May* 1836).

Translation of a Neet issued to Lieutenant Sheridan.

As it is now seventeen years since you were appointed as Lieutenant in the Nayar Brigade which has been raised for the protection of the forts, palaces, &c., in my country, and as you have been, during the above period, diligent in the performance of the duties thereof, I promote you to the rank of Captain from the 21st Chittray (1st May 1836) and increase your pay from three hundred to four hundred rupees per mensem; you will receive a pay of four hundred rupees accordingly and do the duties of Captain in the brigade.

Although you have been promoted to the rank of Captain you will continue doing the same duties as you have hitherto done.

31*st Chittray* 1011,
(11*th May* 1836).

Translation of a Neet issued to Lieutenant Daly.

As it is now seventeen years since you were appointed as senior Lieutenant in the Nayar Brigade, which has been raised for the protection of the forts, palaces, &c., in my country, and as you have been, during the above period, diligent in the performance of the duties thereof, I promote you to the rank of Captain from the 21st Chittray (1st May 1836) and increase your pay from three hundred to four hundred rupees per mensem; you will receive a pay of four hundred rupees accordingly and do the duties of Captain in the brigade.

Although you have been promoted to the rank of Captain you will continue doing the same duties as you have hitherto done.

31*st Chittray* 1011,
(11*th May* 1836).

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(2)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 12*th June* 1838, *Nos.* 1 *and* 2, *Political Department.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 1. From J. S. FRASER, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 12th March 1838, No. 18.

I regret to have to report to you, for the information of the Government of Fort St. George, that Lieutenant Faikney of the Bombay Military establishment (Captain in the Travancore Nayar Brigade) died at Trivandrum on the 10th instant of paralysis.

2. It has been customary, I believe, for the Resident in Travancore to recommend the officers selected for this service, and this was at all events done without any exception on the first establishment of the brigade by Colonel Munro.

3. I have myself no person in view whom I would wish to bring to the notice of Government, and would therefore again beg to leave it to the Madras Government itself to select an officer, as I did at the period of the late Captain Sheridan's death.

4. But with reference to the peculiarity of the duties to be performed, and to the fact that the whole responsibility for the discipline and well-being of the brigade rests exclusively with the Commanding Officer Major Campbell, it may perhaps be deemed most conducive to the interests of the public service that the selection be allowed to rest with this officer on the present occasion, his recommendation being of course subject to the sanction of the British Government.

No. 2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is fully satisfied that Major Campbell would not recommend the employment of an unfit person, but, deeming it important that the selection of officers for employment in Native States should

continue as at present with the Government, His Lordship proposes at an early date to place the services of an officer at the disposal of the Travancore Government, with a view to his being employed with the Nayar Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant Faikney deceased.

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(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 31*st March* 1840, *Nos.* 51 *and* 52, *Political Department.*

Read—the following letter:—

No. 51. From the Resident, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 22nd February 1840, No. 19.

I take the liberty to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that there is a vacancy in the Travancore Nayar Brigade for a local officer in the junior rank, and it is the wish of His Highness the Rajah to have the situation filled up.

2. There is a young gentleman, with whose family and connections I have been long and intimately acquainted, a candidate for the appointment. His name is Eugine De Lassellé, age 19. He has been well educated, and is, I believe, well qualified for the appointment. He is, I am told, an excellent Tamil scholar, which is a great recommendation, as he would have no difficulty in acquiring the Malayalam language, which is that of the men of the Travancore Nayar Brigade. I have taken upon myself to submit Mr. De Lassellé's name as a candidate for the vacant local commission in the Nayar Brigade to the Rajah, and His Highness will be glad to have that young gentleman nominated.

3. I am aware that the appointment of local officers to the Nayar Brigade, requires the approval of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and as I trust that Mr. De Lassellé would be altogether unexceptionable, I respectfully beg to submit an application that His Lordship in Council may be pleased to appoint that gentleman as Lieutenant in the Nayar Brigade, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors.

4. The European officers attached to the Nayar Brigade at present consists of 1 Major (a Captain in the Honourable Company's service) Commandant, 1 Captain (local), 1 Lieutenant (ditto).

5. I have reason to believe that it is the intention of His Lordship in Council to appoint an officer from the regular army in the room of Captain Logan, but *that* would not interfere with the nomination of the local officer now applied for.

No. 52. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors noted in the margin * and communicated to the Resident in Travancore on the 21st of April 1835, as also under those now sent,† he is precluded from sanctioning the appointment of Mr. De Lassellé to the Nayar Brigade.

* Dated 5th November 1834, paras. 7 and 8.

† Extract, Military letter to Bengal, dated 10th April 1838, No. 38.

Extract, Military letter to Bengal, dated 5th April 1839, No. 16.

2. On the Resident's reporting in what manner a vacancy has occurred in the Nayar Brigade, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will nominate an officer of the Company's service to fill it.

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(4)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 11*th June* 1844, *Nos.* 13 *and* 14, *Political Department.*

Read—the following letter :—

No. 13. From Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Travancore, 6th May 1844, No. 8.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, the application of Lieutenant Staig as per letter annexed (a local officer), at present holding the situation of Quartermaster of the Nair Brigade, to succeed with the local rank of Captain to the command of a battalion vacated by the promotion and removal of Captain Davies. Lieutenant Staig has been nearly **13** years in the Travancore service, and is an officer of approved conduct and character.

The command of a battalion is the only promotion and pecuniary advantage that Lieutenant Staig as a local officer can ever look forward to, and His Lordship may perhaps, on these grounds, be disposed to receive the claim.

I beg to add that, as a local officer, it appeared to me necessary that Lieutenant Staig should, in the first instance, obtain the concurrence of His Highness the Rajah to his application, and His Highness, in acknowledging Lieutenant Staig's services and claims, has particularly requested me to submit His Highness' wishes on the subject for the favourable consideration of His Lordship.

Should the Most Noble the Governor in Council receive favourably Lieutenant Staig's application, then there would be the situation of Quartermaster of Brigade vacant, and it would be necessary to have a Subaltern officer of the Company's Army nominated to succeed. His Lordship in Council may also perhaps consider it expedient in such case that the selection should not be made too high up amongst the list of Subalterns so as to avoid the additional charge that might possibly be entailed by the rank of Captain, and it may perhaps be deemed advisable that such appointment of Quartermaster should always be vacated on promotion to Captain regimentally.

Even a Subaltern with the Brevet rank of Captain might be attended with inconvenient claims to the pay of Captain, but with the Quartermaster's staff allowance he would then draw more than a Captain Commanding a Battalion, so that any such claim could not with propriety be admitted. A Captain Commanding a Battalion at present receives per month Rs. 453–1–32, a Lieutenant and Quartermaster Rs. 393–2–15.

Application was made in my letter No. 17 for an additional allowance of Rs. 155 to Officers Commanding Battalions.

At the desire of Lieutenant Staig, I have the honour to transmit a memorial from that officer to the address of His Lordship.

No. 14. Order thereon, 8th June 1844, No. 183.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council is not aware of any objection to Lieutenant Staig being appointed by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore to command a battalion of the Nair Brigade with the local rank of Captain, and His Lordship will, therefore, at the suggestion of the Resident, place at his disposal a Subaltern officer to fill the appointment of Quartermaster to the brigade.

2. Resolved, as recommended in the above letter, that in future the appointment of Quartermaster in the Nair Brigade when filled by an officer of the Honourable Company's Service be vacated on promotion to Captain regimentally.

(By order.)

(Signed) E. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

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(5)—*G.O., dated* 17*th March* 1873, *No.* 957, *Military.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 270. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 3rd March 1873, No. 15.

* Original letter from Officer Commanding Nair Brigade, No. 38, dated 28th ultimo, with enclosure, to be returned.

I have the honour to request the orders of Government on the subject to which the enclosed correspondence * refers.

2. In December last Captain Gostling, Madras. Staff Corps, was gazetted "Commandant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Nair Brigade, *vice* Major J. C. Hay."

Vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th December 1872, page 2059.

As Captain Davidson, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, was absent on leave, Captain Gostling on joining was placed in charge of both battalions and all the departments in the brigade.

3. On Captain Davidson's return a few days ago, the Commanding Officer entered an order in the book to the effect that Captain Davidson having returned from leave was to assume charge of the 2nd Battalion, Staff Office, Band and Pensioners, the other battalion, Quartermastership and Artillery being left to Captain Gostling.

Captain Gostling demurs, affirming that he was appointed substantive Staff officer and not simply to act for Captain Davidson, and that therefore he cannot be removed by a Brigade order.

Major Ellis maintains that the power of assigning various duties in the brigade lies with the Commandant.

Hence the necessity of reference.

4. I may observe that usually, if not invariably prior to Captain Gostling's appointment, officers were gazetted simply "to the Nair Brigade."

On the re-organization of the brigade, when the services of an officer were dispensed with, the then Commandant, Colonel Drury, would seem to have apportioned to the two battalion officers their respective duties. Captain Hay was entered in orders as Commanding the 1st Battalion and Staff officer, and Captain Davidson Commanding the 2nd Battalion and Quartermaster. These two officers have continued substantive officers; and officers gazetted to act during their absence have simply taken their duties *pro temp.*

5. In my humble opinion, Major Ellis would have been perfectly right in the view he took, and I may add in the arrangement he made, had Captain Gostling been simply posted to the Nair Brigade. But as Captain Gostling was gazetted Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, the question becomes more complicated. In fact there is no separate "Adjutant of the 1st Battalion," and perhaps the circumstances were not quite understood.

I now request the orders of Government.

Transferred to the Military Department for disposal.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th March 1873.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 271. ORDER THEREON, 17th March 1873, No. 957.

It is observed that the Political Department should have gazetted Captain Gostling simply as appointed to the Nair Brigade, instead of as to the 1st Battalion as Commandant and Adjutant. The correction has now been made.

2. All details connected with the distribution of duties in the brigade rest entirely with the officer in command, and Captain Gostling ought to have accepted, without demur, the arrangements ordered by Major Ellis.

(Signed) A. C. SILVER, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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(6)—*G.O., dated* 30*th June* 1874, *No.* 262, *Political—Vide* paper No. 19 under section III.

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(7)—*G.O., dated* 25*th July* 1874, *No.* 313, *Political—Vide* paper No. 20 under section III.

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(8)—*G.O., dated* 22*nd August* 1874, *No.* 348, *Political—Vide* paper No. 21 under section III.

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(9)—*G.O., dated* 13*th February* 1878, *No.* 91, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 40. From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 22nd October 1877, No. 73.

G.O., dated 30th June 1874, No. 262.
Letter from Resident, dated 18th July 1874.
G.O., dated 25th July 1874, No. 313.
From Resident, dated 1st Aug. 1874, No. 81.

Adverting to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a letter, dated 17th instant, No. 4730–1714, from the Dewan of Travancore, in reply to my application to His Highness' Government to sanction the higher rate of pay to which Major Thompson of the Nayar Brigade became entitled on attaining substantive rank as a Field officer.

2. The Circar, whilst, to meet the exigency of the moment, it accepted, as a temporary measure, the proposal that Majors should be employed to command the battalions of the Nayar Brigade in lieu of Captains or Subalterns as heretofore, have, from the first, deprecated such arrangement being considered permanent, as tending materially to enhance the military expenditure * of the State without any corresponding advantage accruing thereby. It is argued that if, as would appear from G.O., dated 26th March 1874, No. 134, the officers in command of battalions were considered to be sufficiently remunerated by the rates of pay fixed in 1863, it is hardly fair that the Circar should be called on to pay enhanced salaries simply because there is a paucity of junior officers in the British army.

* By Rs. 3,381-12-0 per annum.

3. Adverting to the concluding part of paragraph 1 of the Dewan's letter enclosed, I have to ask the instructions of Government regarding a fresh difficulty which is there suggested. Up to the 4th ultimo Brevet-Major Thompson, acting for Captain McNeill, drew as Captain the usual allowances of about Rs. 440 + 50 house-rent, and Captain McNeill, absent on furlough, drew the remaining moiety of about Rs. 60 staff allowance, and this moiety the Circar proposes to deduct from the enhanced salary it is called on to disburse to Major Thompson on his attaining substantive field rank. But Major Thompson is entitled to the full pay

of his rank, and I presume therefore that the Circar will have to pay half staff allowance to the permanent incumbent as well.

4. Should the Government be disposed to view favourably the representations of the Circar—and junior officers are not likely to be available for employment in the brigade—two courses seem to be open: one, the entertainment of local officers as formerly, or else, if it be found necessary to appoint officers above the rank of Captain in the British army, that the difference of pay between the regular allowance of a Battalion Commander and that of the officer appointed be borne by the British Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From M.R.Ry. N. NANOO PILLAY Avargal, Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 17th October 1877, No. 4730—R-1714.

In acknowledging your letter, No. 681, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the higher rate of pay to Major Thompson from the 4th ultimo, the date on which he attained the substantive rank of Major, viz., Rs. 640-14-6 *plus* Rs. 50 house-rent, the half staff allowance to Captain McNeill, absent on furlough, being as usual payable out of that amount.

2. With reference to letters noted in the margin, I beg to express the hope that it may soon be found feasible to post Captains or even Lieutenants to the battalions of the brigade, so that the expenditure on account of their salaries may revert to the normal rate of Rs. 550 per mensem including house-rent.

From Resident to Diwan, No. 477, dated 27th July 1874.
To Resident from Diwan, No. 2904, dated 29th July 1874.

3. The allowance of Rs. 10 to Major Thompson's English writer is also sanctioned from the 4th September ultimo.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 13th February 1878, No. 91.

The Governor in Council will always endeavour to post officers under the grade of Field officers to the command of the Nayar Battalions of Travancore: but it is obvious that exceptional cases may arise where this cannot be done, and where consequently the Travancore Government would have to disburse a higher rate of allowances.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

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(10)—*G.O., dated* 22*nd May* 1890, *No.* 274, *Political.*

READ—again G.O., dated 3rd May 1890, Mis. No. 233, Political.

ORDER—dated 22nd May 1890, No. 274, Political.

The following procedure in the selection of Military officers, lent to the Travancore State for employment in that State, is laid down for future guidance:—

The application from the Resident, made at the request of the Darbar, for the services of an officer to fill an appointment usually held by a commissioned officer will be transferred to the Military Department, and that department, after procuring the nomination of His Excellency the Governor and the concurrence of Members of Council, and making the necessary application to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will place the services of the officer finally selected at the disposal of the Political Department by a notification in the *Fort St. George*

Gazette. Orders will then issue in the Political Department placing the services of the selected officer at the disposal of the Resident in Travancore.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(11)—*G.O., dated 23rd May* 1890, *No.* 65, *Political.*

READ—the following telegram from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 22nd May 1890 :—

Will Madras gazette Colonel Brereton to brigade or leave it to Travancore do so.

ORDER—dated 23rd May 1890, No. 65, Political.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Resident, Travancore :—

No. 189. Yours of 22nd. Government will not gazette Brereton's appointment to brigade. That is for Travancore to do.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(12)—*G.O., dated 4th March* 1895, *No.* 150, *Political.*

G.O., dated 17th May 1894, No. 319, Political.

Read—the following papers :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Peermaad, 7th April 1894, Ref. on C. No. 1003.

I have the honour, to forward herewith, for the favourable consideration of Government, an application for six months' furlough to Europe from Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Nayar Brigade, Travancore. He being a Lieutenant on the Reserve of officers his name is not on the strength of the Madras Army, but his appointment to the Brigade having been gazetted by Government, the grant of furlough should also, it seems to me, be sanctioned by the same authority as was done in 1886—*vide* G.O., dated 22nd February 1886, No. 181, Political.

2. Usually when an officer on the strength of the Madras Army serving on the Brigade applies for furlough his application would go through the Adjutant-General, and if it is sanctioned, arrangements would be made for another Madras officer being appointed to act for him, the leave allowance of the absent officer being borne by Government. In the present instance, however, Colonel Brereton, Commanding the Brigade, recommends that, during Lieutenant Ferguson's absence on furlough, Lieutenant Boome, Commanding the 1st Battalion, may be put in charge of his duties with an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, the balance, Rs. 450, of Mr. Ferguson's pay being continued to him as leave allowance, which he cannot draw from Government, his name not being on the strength of the Madras Army. The Darbar sees no objection to these proposals provided that no extension of furlough or leave of any other kind will be applied for on the same terms and that the Darbar will not be called upon to pay his contingent or deferred allowances at any future time. I request therefore that the Government will be pleased to sanction the furlough applied for with effect from the 10th proximo or date of departure, to which date he has postponed availing himself of the leave, and to permit him to draw these exceptional leave allowances during such furlough.

3. I beg to add that Lieutenant Ferguson's case is a hard one since, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, he could not draw any leave allowance from Government in 1886 when he last went on furlough and the Travancore Darbar declined to bear the same, and in these exceptional circumstances I think the Brigade may be left with one Battalion officer during the hot and rainy seasons, although in G.O., dated 15th May 1885, No. 337, Political, the Government decided that so long as the existing organization is maintained there must be an English officer in command of each battalion—an arrangement which should in my opinion be maintained as a permanance. Lieutenant Ferguson's position in the Brigade is now under correspondence and I shall in due course address the Government on the subject.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 4th May 1894.

203. Ferguson, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, applies six months' furlough Europe. Darbar proposes place Lieutenant Boome, Commanding 1st Battalion, in charge 2nd Battalion also with extra allowance Rs. 100. This Government has no objection. Sanction to temporary increase Boome's pay requested under Article 807, Civil Service Regulations. Please wire reply.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 12th May 1894.

776-G. Your telegram, 4th, number 203. Extra allowance Rs. 100 for Lieutenant Boome, Commanding 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, for additional charge 2nd Battalion, sanctioned.

Order—dated 17th May 1894, No. 319, Political.

Lieutenant Ferguson will be granted six months' leave to Europe.

2. The arrangements proposed in paragraph 2 of the Resident's letter are approved.

3. The following telegram will be despatched to Resident, Kottayam :—

"231. Ferguson's leave sanctioned and arrangements proposed paragraph 2, your 1003, April 7th, approved."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

G.O., dated 25th July 1894, No. 517, Political.

Read—the following letter from H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Peermaad, 13th May 1894, Ref. on C. No. 1003 :—

In continuation of my letter, dated 7th April 1894, Ref. on C. No. 1003, I have the honour to address the Government regarding Lieutenant Ferguson's position in the Nayar Brigade.

2. Lieutenant Ferguson was, as the Government are aware, appointed (*Fort St. George Gazette*, 7th August 1885) direct to the Brigade by Mr. Grant Duff's Government, and joined the Brigade on 11th August 1885.* He had retired some years previously from the Royal Artillery, but had joined the Home Army Reserve in November 1880. He had served the Travancore Sirkar as guardian to the three younger Princes from June 1880. His agreement had been for five years. The terms of his agreement were Rs. 300 (with

* Proceedings of Government, No. 494, dated 24th July 1885. Refer also Resident's demi-official letters, dated July 28th and 29th of 1885.

allowances) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with an increase to Rs. 400 after that period. He was to receive a bonus of Rs. 2,000 if his services were not required after five years. Mr. Ferguson held the appointment of guardian four days after appointment to the Brigade. He was refused his bonus, but when he went on furlough in 1886 it was paid with an additional Rs. 1,000, which was supposed to make the total amount equivalent to half-pay. His service is regarded as temporary and as not counting for pension in that he received a bonus. He had under existing orders, limiting the Brigade and Battalion Commands to officers in the British Service, qualified for the appointment by having his name restored to the Army List in the capacity of a Lieutenant in the Reserve.

Under the rules he is not entitled to draw any allowance, during leave, from the Indian or Home Government. Nor can he qualify for a pension from either Government so long as he continues an officer in the Brigade. His official status seems to me to correspond with that of an officer in the old Invalid list and consequently he is out of employment so far as the British Government is concerned.

3. Nor can he as matters stand, except as a matter of grace on the part of the Travancore Sirkar, with the approval of the British Government, draw any leave allowance, excepting privilege leave allowances and 'the half staff allowance' from the Sirkar treasury. His right to draw the latter even is doubtful as will appear from the order quoted below—should that right ever be questioned by the Darbar—as he is not a Captain.

4. From the earliest days of the Brigade the Travancore Sirkar appears not to have been required to pay or contribute towards the pensions of British officers employed by it; nor towards their furlough allowance, except the 'half staff allowance' already referred to. The system of paying contributions on account of pension on behalf of officers whose services are lent to Foreign bodies was only introduced in 1872. The Sirkar was then called upon to report whether it was prepared to pay contributions on behalf of British officers serving in Travancore. Their reply was as follows:—"The Military officers and Darbar Physician (who also belongs to the British Army) get neither pension nor absentee allowance from His Highness' Government excepting what is called 'the half staff allowance' which is paid to the officers of the Brigade when they are on furlough, and which in the case of the Commandant is Rs. 179-8-9 and of the Captains Rs. 62-5-10. These officers are employed in Travancore for short periods, generally for five years; when on promotion or otherwise they rejoin the British service. Their services are thus made available to this Government, I believe, for political reasons. His Highness' Government, therefore, hopes that as such they will be considered as embraced in the exception contemplated in paragraph 3 of the proceedings under acknowledgment and that the arrangement hitherto in force for many years will be continued."

The Government in their order * thereon said: "The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having carefully considered the subject, is of opinion that there are special reasons why the Indian Government should bear the 'contingent' and 'deferred' remuneration of the officers of the Brigade. The Brigade is composed of Artillery and Infantry and numbers about 1,500 men. It is therefore advisable for political reasons that the command of so considerable a body of troops should be held by British officers and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that it would be contrary to the usage of the British service that so important a command as that under notice should be heldby an officer under the rank of a Field officer, or the command of battalions by officers under the rank of Captain. It is moreover desirable, as a compliment to a faithful ally, that officers of suitable rank should be selected by the Indian Government for the command of His Highness the Maharaja's troops. The duties appertaining to the command may not be of a very arduous nature, but the officers should be men of character, reliability and experience and worthily represent the Government and service to which they substantively belong."

* 6th July 1872, No. 2193, Military.

These orders were apparently confirmed by the Government of India.

5. It seems quite clear that under this order the Indian Government distinctly undertook to pay the leave and pension charges of effective British officers employed

in the Brigade presuming that the 'contingent' and 'deferred' allowances referred to indicate those charges. Consequently, the claims of a British officer employed in the Brigade to such allowances must depend upon his claims to such allowances in the service to which he belongs. Officers serving in the reserve of the British Army are, I believe, not entitled to such allowances; consequently, Lieutenant Ferguson, unless his case is specially provided for by a new rule, is not, and cannot become, entitled to such allowances so long as he remains in the Nayar Brigade as an officer of the British service. The Darbar recognising the difficulties of Lieutenant Ferguson's position on the occasion of his former leave assisted him in the way already noticed and have, as already stated in my letter, agreed to pay his furlough allowances for the leave applied for now, and dealt with in that letter, but they have connected with this proposed concession a condition that such extraordinary allowance shall on no future occasion be given so long as he remains in the British service. The reasons for this are stated in paragraph 6 of the Diwan's letter of the 24th March 1894 enclosed.

In paragraph 8, however, of that letter the Diwan states that he considers that some definite arrangement should be come to in regard to Lieutenant Ferguson, and in this view I entirely agree. He considers that if he is to be treated as a British officer the British Government should agree to pay his 'contingent' and 'deferred' allowances. He also indicates how his Government is prepared to treat him if he resigns all connection with the British service at Home and in India and becomes purely a local officer of the Brigade under the articles of war and standing orders and is subject to His Highness' Government exclusively. Now it seems to me very undesirable and out of harmony with the position of the officers of the Brigade as laid down in the order of Government just quoted, that such an officer should be compelled to look to the Sirkar for leave allowances as a matter of favour. Moreover, whether the grant of this allowance now proposed is approved or not by the Government of India, there can be no doubt that an officer situated as Lieutenant Ferguson is, with no prospects of leave allowances on future occasions from the British Government, can hardly be expected not to live in the hope that the view taken of his case may change and that ultimately he may be permitted to receive leave allowances from the Sirkar conditionally or unconditionally. This remark would also apply to the grant of a pension by the Sirkar ultimately, if that question were now raised and unfavourably viewed by the Government.

6. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is not consistent with the public interests that Lieutenant Ferguson's anomalous position should continue, but that he should be secured leave and pension privileges either from the British Government or from the Travancore Sirkar.

7. The course which seems to me to be most consistent with the preceding relations of the State to the British Government in regard to the Brigade is that the special sanction of the Secretary of State should be obtained for granting to him leave allowances and pension privileges on the scale fixed for Civil officers of the Provincial service, as Lieutenant Ferguson is employed in a political rather than in a military capacity, and must be regarded as an invalided or pensioned officer re-employed with the permission of Government under the Civil Service Code in a Native State. But if such a suggestion is inadmissible, then I think the following solutions of the difficulty may be considered :—

(*a*) That the Sirkar should be advised to grant him leave allowances and pension under the rules applicable to Provincial Civil servants, his status as a British officer appointed by the Madras Government remaining unchanged.

(*b*) That, as a special case and under special conditions, he be transferred to the Travancore service for continued employment in the Brigade.

8. It is true that the Order of Government of the 6th July 1872 might be held to apply only to officers of the Indian Army lent to the Sirkar and not to officers of other portions of the British Army; and there can be little doubt that when the Madras Government passed this order they had only the case of Indian officers in their mind, as the Battalion Commanders of the Brigade had hitherto been invariably filled, after the change in the system of appointment hereafter referred to,

by officers of the Indian Army. But the Madras Government having as a matter of fact treated Lieutenant Ferguson as their own officer by appointing him, he might perhaps be considered as in their service and lent to the State. If this view be held, then the Sirkar might be advised to deal specially with the case. I do not, however, advise the adoption, after the lapse of so long a period of time, of such a course of action. I think it very probable that had the Darbar, when Mr. Ferguson was selected, been invited to grant such a concession, they would have agreed because they would have had to provide for him in consideration of his work as guardian to the Princes, and might have facilitated his appointment had the difficulty been represented to them. But the appointment having been made without ascertaining their views, they have always shown themselves very sensitive in regard to it,* and would, I think, now strongly oppose any movement in this direction so long as Mr. Ferguson continues to be regarded as an officer of the British Army appointed solely by the Madras Government.

* Refer paragraph 6 of Diwan's letter, dated 24th March 1894, above quoted.

9. (*b*) To enable the Government to consider the second solution indicated, I must recount briefly the history of the Brigade Command. When recommending in 1817 the constitution of the remnants of the old Nayar Army of Travancore as a Brigade under the command of a European officer, Colonel Munro advised that the command should be given to Captain Macleod, of the 9th Regiment, M.N.I., who was at that time in command of Her Highness the Rani's escort of Cavalry consisting of fifty troopers. He recommended that the Commandant should either be appointed by the Madras Government or that his services should be placed at the disposal of the Resident for employment in the Brigade. Since Colonel Ketchen's time the latter course has been invariably followed in regard to the officers of the Brigade. No order can be traced on this recommendation, but in the following year the Brigade was constituted as a single regiment of two battalions. Major Macleod held the command until 1819, when he was succeeded by Captain Gray, of the 30th Regiment. He continued in command until 1829, when he was succeeded by Major Farquarson, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment. All the subsequent Commanders were British officers and seem to have belonged to the Madras Army, and were directly appointed by the Madras Government. Prior to the appointment of Colonel Ketchen in 1879 no Commandant had rank above that of a Major whilst there had been Captains. Under sanction, however, conveyed in Chief Secretary's Political letter of the 24th May 1836, No. 164, Commanding officers were given the local rank of Major and Wing officers that of Captain. As regards the Battalion officers the information is not so precise, but there appear to have been three (*vide* General Cullen's letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 19, dated 12th April 1842) for a good many years and of these certainly two were local officers and in the Maharaja's service † and not in the British. They appear, however, to have been recommended by the Resident (paragraph 2, No. 18, of 12th March 1838) for appointment to the Madras Government. Their position in relation to the Commandant and the Resident was no doubt also the same as that of other officers of the Brigade. General Fraser writes :—"It has been customary, I believe, for the Resident in Travancore to recommend the officers selected for this service, and this was at all events done without any exception on the first establishment of the Brigade by Colonel Munro." In the order on this letter the Madras Government distinctly asserted its right to select officers for the Brigade. The order runs :—"Deeming it important that the selection of officers for employment in Native States should continue as at present with the Government, His Lordship proposes at an early date to place the services of an officer at the disposal of the Travancore Government with a view to his being employed with the Nayar Brigade." ‡ Thus it seems clear that, notwithstanding probably occasional irregularities, the practice was for the Madras Government to appoint to the Battalion as well as to the Brigade Commands but, I think without doubt, until the order of 1872 (quoted *in extenso*

† *Vide* Resident's letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 35, dated 13th May 1836, also No. 9, dated 21st January 1840.

‡ Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 215, dated 7th June 1838.

above), it was not necessary that the officers in charge of the Battalion should be in the British service. Three officers—Lieutenants Nixon, Sheridan and Daly—appointed to the Brigade probably by Colonel Munro in 1819 were local officers. Also a Lieutenant Staig who entered the Brigade in 1831. Lieutenant Nixon was in the Brigade until 1834, but was never promoted to a captaincy. The other three officers were, which apparently implies that they commanded a battalion. Captain Sheridan was in the Brigade until his death in 1837, Captain Daly was pensioned in 1860 and Captain Haig died in 1862. All these vacancies were filled by British officers, so that the present system came fully into force in the last year named.

10. Now the question is, whether the difficulty regarding Lieutenant Ferguson's furlough allowances and pension can be got over by permitting him, as a special case with or without resigning his position in the British Army, to become *de facto* a servant of the Travancore Sirkar, but selected for employment in the Brigade by the Madras Government, instead of a British officer out of employ but placed at the disposal of the Resident for such employment under Travancore Government, which, as the Government are aware, is the present system of making these appointments.

Now, when Lieutenant Ferguson was selected for the Brigade he was not only in the British reserve but also in the Travancore service. As he accepted a bonus for that service that service may probably be regarded as temporary, but had he not done so I see no reason why he should not have been regarded as still in that service,* for his status *quâ* the British Government has not, it seems to me, been really changed by his appointment to the Brigade, if that appointment is, as it ought according to present practice, regarded as being made by the Maharaja, Lieutenant Ferguson's services being merely placed at the disposal of the Resident for that purpose. In fact, whether the Madras Government appoint direct or on the present system, the appointment can only, strictly speaking, be regarded as an appointment by the Travancore Darbar, because the Brigade is not a British Government corps but a Native Government corps conducted in accordance with the articles of war and standing orders sanctioned by the Travancore Government. The British officers serving in the Brigade are, I take it, officers of the Native State lent to it, and their position is unquestionably that of officers on foreign service. Lieutenant Ferguson is clearly not in any British service in India. His appointment to the Brigade does not introduce him to any such service. *Quâ* the British Indian Government, he is still an unemployed officer, it seems to me, and as an *employed* officer he is really the servant of the Travancore Government under special obligations incident to his selection by the Madras Government for the command in the Brigade.

* The fact that the bonus was not paid to him until he was about to go on furlough a year after his appointment, and then only as a way of getting over the difficulty about his leave allowances, goes to show that the Darbar had not determined the position when he was appointed to the Brigade.

11. I would observe that the Madras Government when passing G.O., dated 24th July 1885, seem to have taken this view of the case, for they simply *approved* of his appointment to the command of a battalion and it was not until Mr. Hannyngton pressed for his appointment by the Government that he was gazetted by the Madras Government to the Brigade. In fact, as Mr. Ferguson was not under the orders of the Madras Government at the date of his selection, but under the Military authorities at Home, I presume, with reference to his status as a member of the Army Reserve, I doubt, unless the permission of the authorities was previously obtained, whether the Madras Government, with reference to the fact that G.O., dated 6th July 1872, No. 2193, had been approved by the Government of India, had power to appoint him to the Brigade or even to approve his employment in the Brigade without reference to the Government of India and to the Military authorities of the Reserve in England.

12. Taking, however, all the circumstances of the case into consideration and the willingness of the Darbar to grant Mr. Ferguson a suitable salary and 'contingent' and 'deferred' allowances, I would venture to make the following

suggestions for the settlement of Mr. Ferguson's position in a way which, I think, should be satisfactory to all parties concerned :—

(1) That the Gazette notification appointing him to the Brigade be cancelled, and that in its place, after obtaining the approval of the Government of India and the Home Military authorities, an order be passed permitting him to take service under Travancore in the Brigade, his status being held to be that of a retired military officer taking service, with the permission of his Government, in a Native State.

(2) That the Darbar be invited to gazette him to the Brigade with retrospective effect from the date of his joining the Brigade on appointment by the Madras Government in 1885. Should the Government, however, think it undesirable to rescind past orders in so formal a manner, I think His Highness' Government would consent to regard Lieutenant Ferguson's service from date of appointment to Brigade as local Travancore service qualifying for the furlough and deferred allowances if the British Government consented to this arrangement.

(3) That on Mr. Ferguson's ceasing to be on the Reserve on attaining fifty years of age in or about 1900, no objection be taken to his continuing in the Brigade until he has qualified for pension or until the age of sixty years.

(4) That Mr. Ferguson as a local officer take rank after the British officer Commanding the First Battalion, and that he be held ineligible for the Brigade Command, and that he be not permitted to be in charge even temporarily without the express sanction of the Government of Madras.

(5) That this arrangement be regarded as wholly exceptional and that it shall in no case whatever form a precedent, the battalions being invariably in future commanded by officers of the Indian Army selected by the Madras Government, and placed at the disposal of the Resident for employment by the Darbar in the Brigade.

Should this arrangement be carried out, I have little doubt that the Darbar would allow Mr. Ferguson's service as guardian to count for pension.

13. The Darbar in the letter forwarded have stipulated for Mr. Ferguson's retirement from the Reserve as a condition precedent; but I do not see the force of their objection to his continuance in the Reserve, if he be regarded as a retired British officer employed by the permission of the British Government. This objection has the less force as he was already in the Reserve when previously in their service as guardian. As regards the stipulation that, subject to the provisions of the Travancore articles of war and the standing orders, he should be exclusively under the orders of His Highness' Government, I take it that such an arrangement is unobjectionable so long as it is qualified by the condition that his position is subject to the political control or supervision now exercised by the Resident over the Brigade; I do not anticipate, if this be the clear understanding, any difficulty arising from his position as a local officer.

Were it not that the Proceedings of the Madras Government appear to have had the approval by the Government of India I see no reason why the former Government should not allow a special deviation from their own order of 1838 regarding the employment of local officers in the Brigade without reference to that Government if the employment of Lieutenant Ferguson as an officer of the Home Reserve in Travancore is approved by the authority to which he is subject as such.

ENCLOSURE.

From the Diwan of Travancore, to the British Resident of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 24th March 1894, No. 1229—M. 496.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Reference on C. No. 677 of 1894, dated the 7th instant and to return its original enclosures.

2. Lieutenant Ferguson having been appointed to the Nayar Brigade by the Madras Government and drawing pay from Travancore the furlough applied for has, in accordance with usage, to be sanctioned both by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and His Highness the Maharaja.

3. So far as this Government is concerned, His Highness has no objection to sanction the furlough and the arrangement proposed by Colonel Brereton as a special case in the present instance, provided that no extension of furlough or of any other kind of leave will be applied for on the terms on which the present application is conceded, and that so long as Lieutenant Ferguson retains his present status, His Highness' Government will not be called upon in future to pay his contingent or deferred allowances.

4. But the question of his status has to be considered and definitely decided both in the interests of this State and his own.

5. You are aware that for the last forty years a British officer from the Indian Army has been sent to command a battalion of the Nayar Brigade whenever a vacancy occurred. His pay and house-rent are disbursed by the Travancore State so long as he serves in that force, while the British Government pays his furlough and sick leave allowances and his pension, all except what is called the half staff allowance which is borne by His Highness' Government during furlough and which in the case of a Battalion officer amounted to Rs. 62–5–10 a month (*vide* Diwan's letter to Resident, No. 1606—R. 466, dated 20th April 1872).

6. Lieutenant Ferguson was one of the officers so appointed direct by the Madras Government by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* without any application for his services from Travancore and without any intimation that he was appointed on terms different from the other officers sent to serve in the Nayar Brigade.

7. When, however, Lieutenant Ferguson applied for furlough in 1886, it transpired that, not being an officer of the Indian Army, he could get no leave allowance from the Madras Government nor any from this State, and he had to take the leave without any allowance whatever.

8. It seems to me that some definite understanding should be come to regarding the position held by this officer. If he is to be treated as a British officer, as his appointment implied, the Madras Government should, as in the case of other officers, pay his leave allowances and pension. Or he must resign all connection with the British service, whether in India or England, and be treated as a purely local military officer of the Brigade subject only to the Travancore articles of war and standing orders and to the authority of His Highness' Government exclusively. In this case his increase of pay with progressive service, furlough and sick leave allowances and pension will be granted by the Government under their rules.

I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to lay this matter before you and to seek the favour of your advice.

No. 1109.

Referred to the Military Department for favour of remarks on the Resident's proposals.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) J. F. PRICE,
4th June 1894. *Chief Secretary.*

No. 3471.

Referred for any remarks His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may desire to offer.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) D. J. S. McLEOD, Colonel,
6th June 1894. *Offg. Secretary to Government.*

No. 1108-O.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commander-in-Chief suggests that Political Department Notification, No. 10, dated 24th July 1885, be cancelled, as Mr. Ferguson is purely a local officer in the service of the Travancore Government and therefore as such is not entitled to furlough pay or any pension under Indian Military rules.

2. The most equitable course appears to be to adopt the procedure indicated in second part of paragraph 8 of the Diwan's letter.

3. At the same time it seems only right and just to Mr. Ferguson that the leave allowances and pension to be granted by the Darbar should be as advantageous as those which he no doubt expected would be secured to him by the Madras Government when they gazetted him to his present appointment.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND, 12*th June* 1894.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE BEGBIE, Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant-General.

No. 3686.

Transferred to the Political Department, with an expression of concurrence in the views expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. It is observed that Lieutenant Ferguson is shown in the War Office Official Army List, dated April 1894, as still belonging to the 'Reserve of Officers.'

3. The referred papers are herewith returned.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND, 15*th June* 1894.

(Signed) D. J. S. McLEOD, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

Order—dated 25th July 1894, No. 517, Political.

In his letter read above the Resident in Travancore deals with Lieutenant Ferguson's position in the Nayar Brigade. It has been the practice for the Madras Government to select officers for commands in the Brigade and to place their services at the disposal of the Resident, the Darbar making the appointment. In the case of Lieutenant Ferguson this procedure was not followed. He was posted to the Brigade direct by this Government and his appointment was notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 7th August 1885. He was then, and is still, in the Reserve of officers and as such he is not entitled to any leave allowances or pension under Military rules nor can he, as at present situated, look to the Travancore Darbar for any pension. These points were overlooked when he was appointed to the Brigade.

2. The Travancore Darbar desires that some definite understanding should be come to regarding Lieutenant Ferguson's position, and in paragraph 8 of his letter, which forms an enclosure to the Resident's communication, the Diwan has suggested two courses. The second of these, which is favoured by the Military Department, is that Lieutenant Ferguson should resign all connection with the British service and be treated as a purely local officer of the Brigade subject only to the authority of the Travancore Government, to which he would look for furlough and leave allowances and pension.

3. The Resident has raised the point whether, in view of the observations in G.O., dated 6th July 1872, No. 2193, Military, where it was laid down that officers in the various commands of the Brigade should be British officers, this Government can permit Lieutenant Ferguson to continue in the Brigade after severing his connection with the British Army. Mr. Grigg is under the impression that the Government of India confirmed the above view as to the officering of the Brigade, but a reference to the marginally-noted proceedings shows that the Foreign Department was silent on this particular subject and only addressed itself to the financial points raised by this Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council is moreover of opinion that under the peculiar circumstances of Lieutenant Ferguson's case, the spirit of the order of 1872 would be maintained if the course suggested by the Diwan were adopted, and he is prepared to sanction it as a special case.

No. 368, dated 3rd October 1872, Political.
" 55 " 5th February 1873 "

4. Before taking further action in the matter, it is necessary that the Durbar should state what leave allowances and pension Lieutenant Ferguson would be granted under the above arrangement, and that Lieutenant Ferguson's views on the proposal, and his willingness to sever his connection with the British service, should be ascertained. The Resident will make the necessary inquiries and report the result.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kallar, 7th January 1895, Ref. on C. No. 5089.

In reply to G.O., dated 25th July 1894, No. 517, Political, I have the honour to submit herewith the terms offered by the Travancore Sirkar in case Lieutenant Ferguson severs his connection with the British Army and becomes a local officer of the Brigade, and copy of that officer's letter to the Diwan accepting the same. The terms offered have my support and I beg to request that steps may now be taken with a view to Mr. Ferguson being permitted to resign the service of the British Government and to his services being formally transferred to the Sirkar the conditions stated in my letter recorded with the Government Order on above quoted.

2. I beg to add that there was some delay in replying to the above Government Order owing to Lieutenant Ferguson's absence on furlough at the time of its receipt. He returned from leave and resumed charge of his appointment about the close of November.

ENCLOSURES.

Terms offered by the Travancore Sirkar.

Pay.—Lieutenant Ferguson's maximum pay will be Rs. 640 per mensem. He will draw Rs. 600 per mensem as soon as his connection with the British service ceases, the additional Rs. 40 being granted after three years from that date.

2. He will besides continue to draw the usual house-rent of Rs. 50 per mensem.

3. His service of five years as guardian to the Princes prior to joining the Brigade and his service since entering that force will all be counted as service under this Government.

Leave.—Having already had eighteen months' furlough he will, during the remaining period of his service, be entitled to furlough or sick leave or both together for a further period of eighteen months, of which he might avail himself of furlough for six months after two years from date of return to duty and for the remaining twelve months after a further service of four years from the expiry of the above leave. Sick leave on proper medical certificate will be granted irrespective of the furlough he is entitled to, provided that leave of every kind taken during the remaining period of his service shall not exceed eighteen months.

Leave Allowances.—For furlough—One-half the average of the substantive pay during the preceding three years.

For sick leave, on medical certificate—One-half the substantive pay at the time of taking the sick leave, provided that the sick leave does not extend over a period of one year. If it does, the allowances for the remaining period shall be one-fourth the substantive pay.

Pension.—The period of service entitling Lieutenant Ferguson to pension shall reckon from 1st July 1880—the date on which he entered on his duties as guardian to the Princes.

Rates of Pension.—Above 15 years and below 20 years on production of medical certificate of incapacity—Rs. 225 per mensem.

Above 20 years and below 25 years also on production of medical certificate of incapacity—Rs. 300 per mensem.

Above 25 years without a medical certificate—Rs. 320 per mensem.

In each of the cases mentioned above the pension will be paid at the rate of one shilling and four pence per rupee if he resides in Europe.

From Lieutenant H. S. FERGUSON, Acting Commandant, Nayar Brigade, to the Diwan of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 13th December 1894, No. 310.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 6234–2731-M., dated the 12th instant, and to express my thanks to His Highness the Maharaja's Government for the modifications made in the terms offered me to enter the local service. I am prepared to accept the terms as modified and shall write by the next mail resigning my commission in the Reserve of officers at home.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1895, No. 150, Political.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 4th March 1895, No. 151, Political.

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(13)—*G.O., dated 5th June* 1895, *No.* 360, *Political.*

READ—also the following paper :—

From H. DALY, Esq., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 13th May 1895, No. 1519 I.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 151 (Political), of the 4th March 1895, regarding the position of Mr. H. S. Ferguson, who is now employed in the Nayar Brigade of the Travancore State.

2. Mr. Ferguson is not entitled to any furlough allowances or pension from the British Government, and it is recommended that he should be regarded as an officer in the service of the Travancore Government, who are prepared to grant him pay, leave allowances and pension as specified in the sixth paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment.

3. The Government of India have no objection to offer to these proposals and agree to the continued employment of Mr. Ferguson in the Nayar Brigade on the terms suggested. The action proposed in paragraph 9 of your letter may be taken, but the Government of India do not think it necessary to lay special stress upon the circumstances of the present arrangement.

ORDER—dated 5th June 1895, No. 360, Political.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

2. G.O., No. 494, Political, dated 24th July 1885, and Gazette Notification of the same date, No. 10, are cancelled.

3. The Resident will intimate to the Travancore Darbar the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the arrangement under which Mr. Ferguson will continue in the Nayar Brigade as a purely local officer subject only to the authority of the Travancore Government and to such general political supervision as is now exercised by the Resident over the Brigade. Mr. Ferguson will, as a local officer, rank next to the British Officer Commanding the First Battalion. He will not be eligible for the Brigade Command, nor without the express sanction of

this Government can he even temporarily be put in charge. He will be permitted to continue in the Brigade until he has qualified for pension or until he attains the age of sixty years.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(14)—*G.O., dated 27th September* 1895, *No* 641, *Political.*

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Quilon, 15th September 1895, Ref. on C. No. 2789.

Referring to G.O., No. 360, Political, dated 5th June 1895, the Dewan of Travancore has addressed me as follows:—

"In regard to the order prohibiting Mr. Ferguson from even temporary charge of the Brigade without the express sanction of the British Government, I venture to point out that such a restriction will prove a source of great inconvenience as it would, under certain circumstances, as indicated by Colonel Brereton even leave the Brigade without a Commanding Officer for a time. His Highness' Government will be obliged, therefore, by your kindly moving for a reconsideration of the order in view to its being modified."

2. The circumstances pointed out by Colonel Brereton are: inconvenience to the other British officers of the Brigade, especially the Commandant, who may be hindered in carrying out duties required by the Sirkar, sickness of the Commandant while the other British officer is on leave, and the Resident being out of reach.

3. I do not think there is much necessity for this reference. When there is time to obtain orders before putting Mr. Ferguson in temporary charge, that should be done in obedience to the Government order: when there is an absolute urgency for his taking command without reference, *e g.*, his superior officers suddenly becoming unfit for duty, he *must* do so; and it would no doubt be regarded as a full compliance with the order that he immediately reported his proceedings with reasons.

The occasions of both Resident and Assistant Resident being out of reach of early communication are not frequent.

ORDER—dated 27th September 1895, No. 641, Political.

The Government agrees with the view expressed in paragraph 3 of the Resident's letter and he will politely intimate this decision to the Darbar.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

V.—LEAVE AND PENSIONS TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRIGADE.

(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th October* 1847, *Nos.* 1 *and* 2, *Political Department—Vide* paper No. 5 under section II.

(2)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st February* 1848, *Nos.* 236 *and* 237, *Military Department.*

READ—the folowing letter :—

No. 236. From Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 20th January 1848, No. 6.

I have the honour to submit copy of a letter from Major Sherriff, Commanding His Highness the Rajah's Nair Brigade, forwarding an application from his Quarter-master Sergeant, who was lately received from the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be allowed to avail himself of the G.O.G., 20th March 1820, which authorizes Sergeants who have served in the Company's Army 21 years to retire from the service on a pension of 30 rupees per month.

Major Sherriff notices the possible inconvenience of the Sergeant continuing in the Travancore Service as a pensioner from his no longer being liable to the punishment if requisite of being remanded as a private soldier to his regiment; but I presume that even as a pensioner he would still be sufficiently amenable to Military law for all the ends of discipline.

Should he be willing to continue in the Travancore Service, and the Government sanction it, I should, of course, recommend that an amount equal to his Company's pension be deducted from his aggregate allowances in the same way as subsistence now is for that of the Commissioned Officers.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department, where the subject will receive consideration.

(By order.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

No. 237. ORDER THEREON, 1st February 1848, No. 484, Military.

Ordered to be communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a request that the necessary orders may be issued on its subject.

(Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th March* 1855, *Nos.* 14 *and* 15, *Political Department.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 14. From Lieutenant-General W. CULLEN, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 1st March 1855, No. 16.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the copy of an application, dated 9th ultimo, from Captain

Daly of the Nayar Brigade through Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Commanding to know what scale of pension would be allowed to him in the event of his desiring to avail himself of such provision.

2. The local officers of the Nayar Brigade entered the Circar service without any stipulation in regard to pension. They entered it as subalterns without even the prospect of promotion, for by the then constitution of the brigade there was but one European officer to each battalion, who performed the joint duty of Commanding Officer and Adjutant.

3. Until the year 1836, the Commanding Officer of the brigade was the only Company's officer present, the battalions having till then been commanded by local officers. In that year the local officers commanding battalions were promoted to Captains with the usual regimental allowances.

4. I am not at all aware of the regulations applicable to the Nizam's army in regard to pension; but the nature of the service is, I believe, very different from that of the Nayar Brigade, the former frequently are engaged in active and dangerous field service, while the Nayar Brigade have never had any duties beyond that of ceremonial parades, and are not required to serve out of Travancore. I do not therefore think that the Company's scale of pension can be considered applicable to the local officers of the Nayar Brigade, although Captain Daly's lengthened service of 36 years and his professional character for zeal and intelligence give him every claim to consideration.

5. Captain Daly and Captain Staig are now the only local officers, so that with them will cease all claim on the Circar to pension.

No. 15. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that the question whether Captain Daly is entitled to any, and if so, to what rate of pension, is one wholly for the consideration of the Travancore Circar at whose expense the Nayar Brigade is maintained. It is not a matter on which the Government are called upon to express an opinion.

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(4)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated* 11*th September* 1855, *No.* 13, *Political Department.*

* * * * *

2. With his letter of the 10th April last, the Resident of Travancore submitted for our orders a memorial from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant commanding the Nayar Brigade relative to his connection with the brigade and to the effect thereon of the leave of absence to return to Europe on medical certificate granted to him in Military Department under the new furlough regulations. The two principal questions raised in this memorial were—

In Cons., 3rd April 1855, Nos. 23 to 25.
In Dy. to Cons., 1st May 1855, Nos. 12 to 15.

1*st.*—Whether Lieutenant-Colonel Grant was entitled to retain the command of the brigade after his promotion to the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

2*nd.*—If so, what proportion of his allowances should be drawn by him during his absence to Europe under the leave granted to him.

3. In regard to the first of these questions, we were decidedly of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Grant could no longer hold his command. We observed that the command of the brigade up to the present time had been held by a Regimental Captain usually with the local rank of Major, by a Brevet-Major or Regimental Major, but never by an officer of higher rank, that when the pay of the Commandant was last raised in 1840 and fixed at its present rate, during the command of Major then Captain Campbell, the allowances of the appointment were made those of a Major of Infantry having the command of his corps at a full-batta station, which sufficiently showed that it was not contemplated that the post would be held by an officer of higher rank, and that the G.O. of the Government of India,

10th June 1833, quoted by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant could not be admitted to be in point, as it was evident that the command of the Travancore Nayar Brigade, a regiment of two battalions, was not one of the *chief commands* in the *armies* of the 'native allied powers' alluded to in that order.

4. Under these circumstances, we directed that Lieutenant-Colonel Grant should be considered to have vacated the command of the Nayar Brigade in consequence of his recent promotion, and to be from the date of our resolution being communicated to him by the Resident under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

5. This decision rendered it unnecessary for us to discuss the second of the points mooted by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, viz., as to the allowances to which he would have been entitled had he retained his late appointment during his absence to Europe. We, however, remarked that the terms of the 'Neet' granted by the Rajah, quoted by Colonel Grant, could not be regarded as applicable to any other than short periods of absence, and when arrangements could be made for the discharge of the duties of the absentee by one of the other officers attached to the brigade, and that to make it apply to prolonged terms of absence in Europe or elsewhere, and when it might become necessary to bring in some other officer from the Company's army, would both give an unreasonable indulgence to the absentee and be embarrassing to Government. To obviate, however, any risk of further misunderstanding on the subject, we directed the Resident to arrange with His Highness the Rajah a modification of the 'Neet,' whereby its conditions in respect to the allowance to be drawn during absence might be assimilated to those prescribed for officers holding staff appointments by the recent Military absentee rules, that is, as regards leave for short periods.

6. The Resident of Travancore also submitted for our consideration a memorial from Captain Daly of the Nayar Brigade, complaining of his supersession in the command of the brigade during Lieutenant-Colonel Grant's temporary absence, by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Faunce. We observed that Captain Daly had confounded two cases which were essentially distinct; it might, we remarked, be the regular and indeed necessary course for him to take the acting command of the brigade during the absence of the Commanding Officer on short leave, or during a vacancy whilst a relief was taking place; but this by no means entitled him to the command during such a lengthened period as that of the leave of absence for which Colonel Grant had applied, and when such a claim was advanced by Captain Daly as an unquestionable and inalienable right in opposition to the title of Government to make their own arrangement, his demand must be absolutely refused.

In Dy. to Cons., 1st May 1855, Nos. 9 to 11.

7. We also observed that the recent orders of your Honourable Court on the memorial addressed to you by Captain Daly and your refusal to allow him the local rank of Major showed that your Honourable Court would not be disposed to approve that the command should devolve on Captain Daly either permanently or for a protracted period. Moreover, that Captain Daly had recently made application for a retiring pension, and if unequal to the duties of a battalion, could scarcely be deemed efficient for the command of the whole brigade.

8. In conclusion, we remarked upon the very objectionable tone which pervaded Captain Daly's memorial, upon the terms in which he had permitted himself to speak of the Resident, and the manner in which he has introduced the name of His Highness himself; all of which, we observed, went far to show how little suited he was to the position that he would claim.

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(5)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 20th February* 1856, *No.* 17, *Military Department.*

Political letter, dated 11th September 1855, No. 13.

* * * * *

2 *to* 5. *Upon an application from Lieut.-Colonel Grant, late in command of the Nayar Brigade and now returning to Europe on sick certificate, Government determined that on promotion to a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcy he could not continue to hold the command.*

31. This decision has our confirmation and approval.

6 *to* 8. *Government having received a memorial addressed to them by Captain Daly, Nayar Brigade, complaining of supersession in the command of the brigade during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, observed in reply that he was not entitled to the command during the lengthened period for which Lieut.-Colonel Grant had applied for leave and that Government having determined to vacate the command, early arrangements had been made for filling it by an officer of the Company's army. Government notice his application for pension and the objectionable tone which pervaded his memorial.*

32. The notice taken in your Minute of the 28th April 1855 of this appeal to your Government by Captain Daly has our concurrence and approval.

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(6)—*G.O., dated 6th April* 1867, *No.* 93, *Political*—*Vide* paper No. 12 under section III.

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(7)—*G.O., dated 5th July* 1867, *No.* 191, *Political.*

Read—the following papers :—

No. 23. From the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 27th April 1867, No. 21.

With reference to the subject of Proceedings of Government, 28th November 1866, No. 270, I have the honour to state that the Travancore Government object to the proposal that they should make up the difference between the rate of Quartermaster-Sergeant's pension and Sergeant's pension in the case in question.

2. The objection is to the principle, and it is feared that a precedent may be established which, if followed up, may involve the Sirkar in considerable and, up to this time, unforeseen expenditure.

3. The amount involved in the present case is only 3*d.* a day, but had it not been for the accidental and, it would seem, irregular promotion of the individual to the rank of Sergeant, the claim would have been 1*s.* 3*d.* a day, as the difference between the pension of Corporal and Sergeant-Major.

4. Moreover, the extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors, forwarded with the Proceedings of Government, contains a suggestion involving contribution by Native States towards pension not merely, as in this case, to meet the difference between substantive and local rank, and in the case of non-commissioned officers only, but extending to the case of officers as well, and including, it is

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presumed, the case of a rise in substantive rank by officers while employed by the Native States, as well as a *pro rata* contribution to the pensions of all officers so employed.

5. It does not appear that any notice has ever been given of the intention to apply these principles, nor is it even now clear whether and to what extent they are to be enforced.

6. If it be admitted that the present case is not to be regarded as a precedent, or at least as a precedent, that it is to be confined to the narrow question of the Sirkar making good the difference between the pension of the substantive and local rank of non-commissioned officers, I have no doubt that the objection will be at once withdrawn.

7. I annex copy of Dewan's letter on the subject.

From the Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, &c., &c., &c., dated Trivandrum, 16th April 1867, No. $\frac{1365}{R\ 335}$.

Referring to the Resident's letter No. 1896, dated the 8th December 1866, regarding the difference of pension to Sergeant Bourke to be contributed by the Sirkar, I beg leave to urge that the contribution was not anticipated at the time the Sergeant was engaged to serve in the Nayar Brigade, and the Sirkar is naturally unwilling to accept any new liability. The amount concerned is indeed of little moment; but a principle is involved, and the Sirkar is naturally reluctant to do any thing which might possibly serve as a precedent to subject it to unforeseen liabilities.

2. If, on due representation of these circumstances to the Madras Government, that Government should still be of opinion that this Sirkar should contribute the amount, the Sirkar will, of course, yield to their wishes; but I beg leave to express the hope that, in future, it be not called upon to make any contribution to pensions which did not enter into the original arrangement, and of which it had no previous notice.

No. 24. From the Deputy Adjutant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 28th June 1867, No. 293.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Order of Government, dated 6th November 1866, No. 3863 B, the Deputy Adjutant-General has the honour to request that the Secretary to Government, Military Department, will be good enough to inform him whether any reply has been received to the reference made to the Government of Travancore relative to the pension of Quartermaster-Serjeant P. Bourke, late of the Nayar Brigade.

Directing that reference be made through the Political Department, in view to provision being made by the Travancore Government for the difference of pension of 3*d.* being granted to Quartermaster-Sergeant Bourke, late of the Nayar Brigade.

Transferred to the Political Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 29*th June* 1867. (Signed) H. MARSHALL, Major-General, *Secretary to Government.*

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 5th July 1867, No. 191.

Under the circumstances stated in the Acting Resident's letter, the Government are not of opinion that any just claim can be made against the Travancore State for the difference of pension between the grades of Sergeant and Quartermaster-Sergeant to which Bourke is entitled.

2. A reference will be made to the Controller of Military Accounts to ascertain whether the increased rate of pension claimed by Quartermaster-Sergeant Bourke can be disbursed from the treasury, and charged as an item of ordinary debit to the Military Budget.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

(8)—*G.O., dated 14th August* 1867, *No.* 232, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 26. From the Controller of Military Accounts, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 26th July 1867, F.

With reference to Order of Government, in the Political Department, dated 5th July 1867, No. 191, requesting to be informed whether the increased rate of pension claimed by Quartermaster-Sergeant Bourke, late of the Nayar Brigade, can be disbursed and charged as an ordinary debit to the Military Budget, I have the honour to observe that Government, in Minutes of Consultation, 28th February 1843, No. 861, under instructions of Government of India, have ruled that non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed under Native Powers should be borne on the Unattached List in the ranks they held at the time of their transfer, in order to secure to them the pension to which they would be entitled *in the British Service.*

2. Sergeant Bourke cannot, therefore, claim any rate of pension from the State beyond that to which his rank in the Military Service of the Presidency entitles him.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 14th August 1867, No. 232.

The Government observe that, under the rules in force, non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed under Native States are borne on the Unattached List in the ranks they held at the time of their transfer, in order to secure to them the pension to which they would be entitled in the *British Service.* Under these rules, Quartermaster-Sergeant Bourke is only entitled to claim the pension of the rank of Sergeant.

2. The Government have already, in their Order No. 191, dated 5th July 1867, decided that no just claim can be made against the Travancore State for the difference of pension, in Bourke's case, between the grades of Sergeant and Quartermaster-Sergeant. Any addition to Quartermaster-Sergeant Bourke's pension which it may please the Travancore Government to make must be regarded as a special mark of their approval of his services in the Nayar Brigade, and will not be considered as a precedent.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(9)—*G.O., dated 24th March* 1869, *No.* 91, *Political—Vide* paper No. 15 under section III.

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(10)—*G.O., dated 30th March* 1871, *No.* 98, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 21. From the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 18th March 1871, No. 18.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, copy of rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore for the grant of gratuities and pensions to the Native officers and sepoys of the Nayar Brigade.

2. Until these rules were passed, no regular system of pension was in force, but a small percentage on the cost of the brigade was permitted to be deducted in the shape of pensions to men of more than thirty-five years' service.

3. Under this arrangement many soldiers remained in the force, incapacitated by age and sickness for efficient duty, but who could not justly be removed from the force until vacancies occurred in the men already drawing the small amount allotted for pension.

4. I am pleased to be able to report that His Highness has now sanctioned a regular system of pensions and gratuities, similar in principle to that in force in the British Native Army, which, I believe, will not prove burdensome to the State, while this step must greatly improve the efficiency of the brigade.

5. As the scale of pensions may seem low, being the same hitherto in force to the limited extent to which pensions have till now been granted, it must be remembered that the soldiers of the Nayar Brigade are more a militia than regular troops, and during their service are permitted and encouraged to continue the cultivation of their fields. As the pay and advantages hitherto enjoyed by the force were sufficient to secure willing recruits, I did not think it expedient to suggest any increase in the scale of pensions, and only recommended such an extension of the pension rules as would permit all men disqualified for active service to be placed on the pension list, and thus increase the efficiency of the force.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 30th March 1871, No. 98.

To be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

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(11)—*G.O., dated* 28*th June* 1872, *No.* 249, *Political—Vide* paper No. 17 under section III.

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(12)—*G.O., dated* 28*th September* 1872, *No.* 365, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

No. 24. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 28th August 1872, No. 97.

23rd August 1872.
25th " "

I have the honour to acknowledge your telegrams noted.

2. Adverting to the second I observe that application for Captain Gunning's services was made on the 20th instant, which has doubtless reached you ere this. (No. 93.)

3. To the first I replied " Davidson's application for leave, received through Commandant, has been sent to Maharajah, who will grant leave as usual (four months). No farther application proposed ; " and I beg to take the present opportunity of laying a few remarks before Government on the subject of leave to the officers of the brigade, in order that the conditions under which it is to be taken may be more clearly understood than at present. To show that more definite understanding is desirable, I will recount briefly what has lately occurred.

4. On the 9th instant I received from the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade an application from Captain J. C. Hay for two months' privilege leave. Captain Davidson had, I knew, for some time been desiring privilege leave, but from private considerations had not yet applied. As, however, Captain Hay's application came recommended by his Commanding Officer, I forwarded it at once as usual for His Highness the Maharajah's sanction.

5. Before this was accorded I received a farther letter from the Officer Commanding forwarding an application from Captain Davidson for *sick* leave, accompanied by a medical certificate from the Darbar Physician. There was no communication from the Medical Officer of the Nayar Brigade, nor had Captain Davidson been on the regimental sick list or off duty.

6. Finding that on the last occasion of an officer of the brigade taking sick leave a medical committee had been requested to assemble by the then Resident, I requested Dr. Ross (as Senior Medical Officer at this station) to convene a committee* on Captain Davidson. This was done. The committee recommended that Captain Davidson should proceed to Bangalore for four months on sick leave. This was communicated to the Maharajah, and His Highness granted leave accordingly.

* *President:*
Dr. Ross.
Members:
Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Thomas, Presidency Surgeon.
J. Sperschneider, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.

7. I believe farther reference, as far as Captain Davidson is concerned, is unnecessary.

He draws his pay and half-staff allowance whilst on this leave from the Sirkar, the moiety of the staff allowance going to the officer who performs his duties during his absence, and whose substantive pay for the period is, I believe, also debitable to the Sirkar.

I do not propose, therefore, unless I receive farther instructions, taking farther steps on your telegram No. 1 above quoted.

8. Dr. Ross, however, objects to the action taken in Captain Davidson's case. Dr. Ross considers that his simple certificate was sufficient; that officers of the brigade obtaining sick leave from the Maharajah require no board; and that if board was required to decide a question affecting one of Her Majesty's officers, Dr. Sperschneider could not sit on it as he is not in Her Majesty's Service. I think his objections quite unfounded.

9. It seems to have been customary here that officers of the brigade should consult the Darbar Physician or the Brigade Medical Officer, according to personal predilection, and I find that, on several occasions, officers have gone on sick leave from the Maharajah for periods under six months on simple certificates either of the Darbar Physician or Medical Officer of the Brigade indiscriminately.

In the last preceding case to the present, however, a committee was called, and Dr. Sperschneider sat on that † committee.

† Dr. Sperschneider also sat on Captain Woulfe Hay's Committee previous to that officer's going to England on sick leave from the Madras Government.

10. Thus procedure has hitherto been various.

In my humble opinion, whilst officers of the brigade may be left at liberty to consult such Medical Officers in Her Majesty's or His Highness' Service as they please on general occasions, the Medical Officer of the Brigade, should be their regimental medical attendant, and he alone should place officers on the sick list as regards duty, grant medical certificates in the first instance, and discharge such like official medical functions. . The inconvenience and, indeed, impropriety of two Medical Officers being able to give sick certificates independently of one another (as can now apparently be done) to officers of the same corps is obvious.

At the same time the assembling of a medical committee to consider the case in which sick certificate has been granted before the sick leave is taken, if possible, seems not only quite unobjectionable here, but in accordance with custom elsewhere, and generally very desirable.

11. Apparently it has hitherto been customary for officers of the brigade to obtain from His Highness the Maharajah, *firstly*, short casual leave of a few days; *secondly*, privilege leave (two months in the year); *thirdly*, sick leave (under six months in India).

All applications are communicated and recommended by an official letter from the Commanding Officer, Nayar Brigade, to the Resident, who obtains the Maharajah's sanction if no objection exists.

12. I now propose, if Government are pleased to approve, to advise the Maharajah that the arrangements just mentioned in the last preceding paragraph may continue to obtain, but to suggest that sick leave from His Highness should hence-

forth be granted on a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Brigade, confirmed by a committee (of which the Brigade Medical Officer would be a member) at the station if one can assemble previous to the officer's departure.

If, from the absence of Medical Officers or other cause, a committee cannot assemble at the station, one might assemble under the orders of Government, on the report of the Resident, at such other station as the circumstances of the case rendered desirable.

13. I have consulted Major Ellis, the present Commanding Officer of the Brigade, on the subjects above discussed, and am authorized by him to say that he entirely agrees with the views expressed, excepting that he inclines to recommend that all leave for a longer period than two months should be obtained with the sanction of the Madras Government in each case. He thinks that if leave over two months can be obtained locally, without loss of service for pension, the inducement to officers of the brigade to endeavour to obtain such leave is excessive.

14. I would observe that it seems doubtful whether time on sick leave granted by the Maharajah (as, *e.g.*, in the present case of Captain Davidson) does or does not count for pension. This point Government may be pleased now to determine.

15. If the Sirkar is to bear the whole cost of the absentee's pay for the period, and the definite system suggested in paragraph 10 above is adopted, I do not myself think that the sanction of Government need be made necessary as suggested by Major Ellis.

16. I await the orders of Government on the subject.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1872, No. 365.

The Governor in Council approves the adoption of the course proposed in paragraph 12 of the above letter as in accordance with Military Rules, except that the Medical Officer granting the sick certificate should not be a member of the committee to confirm his own certificate, but should simply be in attendance to afford any information regarding the case that the committee may require.

2. It is optional with the British Officers of the Nayar Brigade to seek the advice of any Medical Officer whom they may prefer, but in the event of their requiring leave of absence on medical certificate, the officer in medical charge of the troops is the proper authority to grant the certificate. It is irregular for any other than the officer in such charge to grant leave on sick certificate to officers doing duty with the brigade, and it was more especially so in Captain Davidson's case, as Dr. Ross, who gave the certificate, sat as president of a committee to confirm it.

3. The objection taken by Dr. Ross to Dr. Sperschneider sitting as member of a medical committee on the cases of officers of the brigade, on the ground that he is not an officer of Her Majesty's Service, is evidently not entitled to any weight. Dr. Sperschneider is an officer in the service of the Maharajah, and Dr. Ross himself is on precisely the same footing so long as he continues to hold his present appointment.

4. The Governor in Council directs that in future all leave of absence to British Officers of the Nayar Brigade in excess of sixty days' privilege leave shall be reported by the Officer Commanding the Brigade to the Adjutant-General in order that the required entries may be made in records showing the periods of service qualifying both for furlough and pension.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

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(13)—*G.O., dated 3rd October* 1872, *No.* 368, *Political.*

No. 1. READ—the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 25th September 1872, No. 3064:—

Read—the following letter:—

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 14th September 1872, No. 1970-G.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 2994, dated the 6th of July last, I am instructed to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Travancore State shall not be called on to pay any contribution towards the pensionary allowances of the European officers and Serjeant-Major at present attached to the Nayar Brigade. The question in its application to such British officers as may be hereafter appointed is still under the consideration of the Government of India. A communication on this subject will accordingly be made at a future date.

ORDER.—Communicated to the Political Department with reference to Proceedings of Government, 6th July 1872, No. 2193.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. C. SILVER, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 3rd October 1872, No. 368.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

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(14)—*G.O., dated 5th February* 1873, *No.* 55, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 5. From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 29th January 1873, No. 234-G.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1970-G., dated 14th September last, I am directed to intimate that the Travancore State will not be called upon to pay any contribution towards the absentee and pensionary allowances of officers whose services may in future be lent to the Nayar Brigade. The existing arrangement, however, under which the State pays a portion of the furlough allowances of officers attached to the brigade, need not be disturbed. The Travancore Government will be equally exempt from contributions towards the absentee and pensionary allowances of future incumbents of the post of Durbar physician. But any officers of the British Government who may hereafter be lent to the Travancore State, in appointments not at present held by servants of the British Government, will come within the terms of the Financial Resolution, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1873, No. 55.

Communicated to the Military Department and to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

(15)—*G.O., dated 5th April* 1873, *No.* 1200, *Military.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 84. From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 14th March 1873, No. 17.

Letter from the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, No. 44, dated 14th instant, with enclosure, in original, requested to be returned.

I have the honour to submit the enclosed correspondence for the orders of Government.

2. Captain Davidson, Nayar Brigade, proceeded to Bangalore on sick leave for four months on the 26th August last.

3. Up to that time, it appears that sick leave under six months was not reckoned against an officer's period of service for furlough or pension, but by G.O., dated 28th September 1872, No. 365, it is ruled that in future such leave shall count against an officer's service in such respects.

4. Captain Davidson's leave was afterwards extended on sick certificate to two months.

He complains that the whole period of his leave has been recorded against his service.

5. I believe it is not usual generally to make such rules retrospective, and think it was not the intention of Government the new rule should have retrospective action in Captain Davidson's case.

I solicit the orders of Government on the subject.

Transferred to the Military Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
19*th March* 1873. *Chief Secretary.*

Referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

21*st March* 1873.

No. 85. From Colonel T. C. LONGCROFT, for Adjutant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 28th March 1873, No. 184.

With reference to the correspondence referred under your docket of the 21st instant, I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to state for the information of Government that, on the 7th of January 1873, a report was made to this office by the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum, that the Maharajah of Travancore had extended Captain Davidson's leave for a period of two months, viz., to 27th February 1873.

2. No particulars having been given of the nature of the leave on which Captain Davidson was, and which was recommended to be extended, a reference was made to, and a reply * received from, the Resident at Travancore, "that Captain A. A. Davidson was granted † four months' sick leave from the 26th August 1872 on the recommendation of a Medical Board, and this leave was again extended for two months (till the 26th February 1873) at the recommendation of a medical committee which assembled at Bangalore on the 23rd December 1872."

* Dated Trivandrum, 29th January 1873, No. 77.

† By His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, through the Resident.

3. Captain Davidson was accordingly charged with the leave of absence from 26th August 1872 to 26th February 1873, making a total of six months,—to four months of which he now takes exception under paragraph 4 of Order of Government in its Proceedings of the 28th September 1872, No. 365.

4. The facts of the case being as above stated, I am desired to request you will be good enough to inform me what portion of the leave granted to Captain Davidson from 26th August 1872 to 26th February 1873 should be charged against him under the above Proceedings of Government—whether the whole of the leave or a part only, and if the latter, how much.

No. 85. ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1873, No. 1200.

Political Department, No. 365, dated 28th September 1872.
Military Department, No. 3139, dated 5th October 1872.

The order requiring all leave other than privilege granted to British Officers of the Nayar Brigade to be reported to the Adjutant-General for record having been passed after the grant to Captain Davidson of the first portion (four months) of his sick leave, the Governor in Council considers that that part of the leave should be exempt from the provisions of the order, and that only the two months for which the leave was subsequently extended should be charged against that officer.

(Signed) A. C. SILVER, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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(16)—*G.O., dated 26th January* 1875, *No.* 46, *Political.*

READ—the following letter :—

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 7th January 1875, No. 4.

It was observed from the papers and gazette that Major Ellis, Commanding the Nayar Brigade, had obtained an extension of leave.

No application for extension had been received by the Travancore Sirkar.

The Dewan wrote to me asking how this was, and if the extension should be gazetted as usual in the *Travancore Gazette.*

2. I replied that there probably had not been time for a reference, and that, as Major Ellis was at home, the extension had been granted from the India House. That Major Ellis should have applied also to His Highness the Maharajah for leave, but that if, by oversight, he had not done so, I would recommend his extension being gazetted in Travancore nevertheless.

3. This course the Dewan intimates to me will be pursued, and the half-staff allowance continuing to be disbursed to the Acting Commandant.

ORDER THEREON, dated 26th January 1875, No. 46.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that Major Ellis should have applied to the Travancore Sirkar for an extension of his leave, and that, in the absence of such application, the additional leave obtained by him in England should not be notified in the *Travancore Gazette.*

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(17)—*G.O., dated 26th September* 1876, *No.* 616, *Political*—*Vide* paper No. 22 under section III.

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(18)—*G.O., dated 28th May* 1880, *No.* 3379, *Military—Vide* paper No. 12 under section II.

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(19)—*G.O., dated 22nd February* 1886, *No.* 181, *Political.*

READ—the following letters :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 10th February 1886, No 19.

In forwarding copies of the letters noted in the margin referring to an application by Lieutenant Ferguson, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Nair Brigade, for one year's furlough to Europe, I have the honour to solicit instructions.

From Officer Commanding Nair Brigade, No. 23, dated 6th instant, and enclosure.

2. Lieutenant Ferguson having been gazetted * by Government, the grant of furlough requires at least their sanction.

* *Fort St. George Gazette*, 7th August 1885, page 527.

3. In ordinary cases when an officer on the strength of the Madras Army, being in command of a brigade, desires furlough, his application would go through the Adjutant-General, and the Resident would apply to Government to have an officer appointed to act for him.

4. In the present instance, Colonel Ketchen appears to consider that the work of the brigade can be carried on without an officer being appointed to act.

5. Under the circumstances I venture to suggest that it will suffice if Government accord their sanction, upon which I will submit the application to the Sirkar.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. B. KETCHEN, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 6th February 1886, No. 23.

I have the honour to forward herewith an application from Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Brigade under my command, for one year's furlough to Europe, and request you will kindly submit it for the favourable consideration of His Highness the Maharajah.

2. Lieutenant Ferguson not being on the strength of the Madras Army, it is impracticable to apply the Madras Army Regulations as to pay when on furlough to his case. He must therefore be treated as if he were a local officer, otherwise only Rs. 62–5–10 (the half-staff allowance of the appointment) would be available for him. I therefore recommend that the arrangement suggested by himself be adopted in his case. The officer officiating for him would as usual when a vacancy occurs receive Rs. 100 per mensem whilst performing the duties of Lieutenant Ferguson. This will meet all the requirements of the case, and the services of another officer need not be applied for for the short furlough of one year which Lieutenant Ferguson solicits may be granted to him. Only Rs. 100 being available, I do not think any officer would accept the appointment. The matter only affects the Travancore Government, as Lieutenant Ferguson does not require any sanction from the British Government to proceed on furlough. If His Highness' Government see fit to sanction my recommendation that Lieutenant Ferguson should draw Rs. 400 and the officiating officer Rs. 100, total Rs. 500, this will give a saving of Rs. 50 per mensem to Government, as house-rent will not be drawn.

From Lieutenant HAROLD S. FERGUSON, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, to the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade, dated Trivandrum, 4th February 1886.

I have the honour to request that you will forward this my application to be permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe for one year with the usual thirty days' subsidiary leave from the end of March or date of departure.

I presume that during my absence the officer officiating for me will draw Rs. 100 per mensem as if there were a full vacancy, the rest of the pay of the appointment being paid to me less house-rent. I should thus draw Rs. 550, less Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 house-rent=Rs. 400. If this arrangement is sanctioned, no extra expenditure will be entailed on the Travancore Government.

ORDER—dated 22nd February 1886, No. 131.

Leave granted.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(20)—*G.O., dated* 18*th July* 1895, *No.* 471, *Political.*

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 29th June 1895, No. 454.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 30 (Political), dated the 16th January 1895, in which you refer for the orders of the Government of India the question whether the period during which Surgeon-Captain Thomson was employed under the Travancore State as Medical Officer of the Nayar Brigade from August 1887 to the 3rd April 1894 should count for leave under the Civil or Military rules.

Addressed to the Foreign Department.

2. The views of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and the Accountant-General, Madras, differ on this point. The former contends that Surgeon-Captain Thomson's appointment in the Travancore State should be regarded, under the orders contained in the resolution marginally noted, as a Civil charge, inasmuch as he was nominated to it by the Political Department and drew his pay entirely from the Travancore Government and the allowance for the charge of the Residency hospital from the Civil Department. On the other hand the Accountant-General, Madras, holds that the resolution above quoted does not apply to the case, and that Surgeon-Captain Thomson was neither in Civil nor Military employ during the period he held the Nayar Brigade appointment, but in foreign service. He further considers that Dr. Thomson's service in the Civil Department commenced only when he was replaced by the Darbar at the disposal of the Madras Government, and that under Article 13 of the Civil Service Regulations his active service for the purpose of calculating the leave due to him under Civil Leave Rules began on the 4th April 1894, the date of his substantive appointment as District Surgeon, South Arcot.

Finance Department Resolution, No. 4117, dated the 31st December 1864.

3. In reply I am to say that the Government of India consider that the view taken by the Accountant-General, Madras, is correct. The Nayar Brigade appointment is not a cadre appointment of the Indian Medical Service, and Surgeon-Captain Thomson's appointment thereto was a transfer to foreign service of the first kind. When an officer is transferred to such service he remains under the leave rules to which he was subject before his transfer, and Dr. Thomson's service in the Nayar Brigade must, therefore, be held to count for leave under the Military and not under the Civil Regulations.

ORDER—dated 18th July 1895, No. 471, Political.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General and the Accountant-General in continuation of G.O., dated 16th January 1895, No. 29.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, dated 22nd July 1896, *No.* 454.

READ—the following :—

From the Accountant-General, dated 22nd June 1896, No. 1903.

I have the honour to solicit the orders of Government on the following case :—

Captain F. W. Dawson, Commanding Body Guard and Nayar Brigade, enquires whether letter No. 454, Home Department, dated 29th June 1895, from the Government of India, communicated in the Madras Government Order No. 471, Political, dated 18th July 1895, applies to him so as to enable him to add the leave earned prior to his transfer to the Travancore State to the leave earned subsequently. In the letter of the Government of India quoted above, it is ruled that when an officer is transferred to foreign service of the first kind, he remains under the leave rules to which he was subject before his transfer. Captain Dawson held the appointment of Assistant Resident, Travancore, from 4th May 1889 to 30th October 1895, during which period he was subject to the Civil Leave Rules. He was transferred to the Nayar Brigade on the 31st October 1895. The order transferring his services to the Travancore State does not show whether it had been arranged that Captain Dawson should or should not forfeit a lien upon or a right to return to his substantive office of Assistant Resident (*vide* article 843, Civil Service Regulation) nor does the order appointing Captain Andrews to be Assistant Resident touch, upon this point.

If it be held that Captain Dawson had no lien on the above appointment but reverted to the Military Department, he will then be subject to the Military Leave Rules. If, on the other hand, it be held that Captain Dawson should not forfeit a lien on that appointment, the Government of India Ruling would apply to him, and he could count the service in the Travancore State conjointly with his previous service in the Civil Department under the Civil Leave Rules. I have the honour, therefore, to request that I may be informed, on what appointment if any, Captain Dawson should be held to have a lien while employed in the Travancore State.

ORDER—dated 22nd July 1896, No. 454, Political.

The Government is of opinion that Captain Dawson should be considered to have a lien on the appointment of Assistant Resident, Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. H. B. BURLTON,
for *Chief Secretary.*

VI.—RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF MILITARY OFFICERS SERVING IN THE BRIGADE.

From Colonel D. NEWALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to Captain O. W. GRAY, Commanding Her Highness the Ranee's Troops, dated Head-quarters, Trivandrum, 24th May 1825.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the Standing Orders established for the guidance of the Officer Commanding at Trivandrum.

District order by Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Welsh.

With the concurrence of the British Resident the following Standing Orders are issued for the conduct of the Troops at Trivandrum :—

So long as the head-quarters or detachments of two corps of different services are stationed in and near the cantonment, the senior officer holding a commission in the British army, whether in Her Highness the Ranee's or the Honourable Company's service, shall issue the parole daily, and whenever the troops of both services are assembled together on any public occasion he shall assume the General Command, but on no other occasion shall he interfere with the troops of the other service.

The Command of the cantonment is vested exclusively in the senior officer with the Company's Troops.

He will regulate all the details, &c., and be considered responsible for the states of all the public buildings therein.

Salutes.

The Sovereign of the country to be saluted with 21 guns and all the troops presenting arms whenever she comes to the cantonment or passes through it.

All guards to fall in and present arms to the Princes of Travancore whenever they may pass their posts.

The British Resident to be saluted with 17 guns whenever he comes to and quits the cantonment. All guards turning out to him and saluting with 3 ruffles between reveille and 9 o'clock A.M. and between 5 P.M., and retreat beating.

The Officer Commanding the Travancore Subsidiary Force to be in like manner saluted with 11 guns and 1 ruffle.

The Commandant of the cantonment will at all times pay prompt obedience to any order he may receive from the British Resident direct, and comply with any requisitions he may receive from the Ranee through Captain Lethbridge or the Killedar for the time being.

(A true copy.)

HEAD-QUARTERS IN TRAVANCORE,
QUILON, 23*rd May* 1825.

(Signed) W. P. CUNNINGHAM,
M.B.T.S. Forces.

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(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th May* 1836, *Nos.* 15 *and* 16—*Vide* paper No. (1) under section III.

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(2)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 8th September* 1854, *No.* 5, *Political Department.*

In Consultation, 8th August 1854.

We have the honour to submit for your consideration a letter from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin forwarding a memorial addressed to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore by Captain Daly, a local officer of the Nayar Brigade, soliciting promotion to the Brevet rank of Major.

2. The Resident represents that Captain Daly is a highly deserving officer, has served 35 years in the brigade and has held the rank of Captain since 1836, but

that it is the effect which his promotion to the rank of Major might have on the future appointment of Company's officers to the brigade, that has induced him to refer the application for our instructions.

3. The Nayar Brigade having been invariably commanded by officers holding the rank of Regimental Captain, Brevet-Major and Major in the Company's army, we doubted the expediency of His Highness the Rajah conferring on Captain Daly the Brevet rank of Major, and informed the Resident that we would refer the question for the orders of your Honourable Court and that pending your decision the Rajah should be requested to defer granting the prayer of Captain Daly's memorial. We accordingly submit the papers for the consideration of your Honourable Court, and request that we may be favoured with your early instructions on the subject.

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(3)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 6th December* 1854, *No.* 107, *Military Department.*

The observation recorded by you in your minute of the 8th August 1854, viz., that as "the Nayar Brigade appears to have been invariably commanded by officers holding the rank of Regimental Captain, Brevet-Major and Major in the Company's army, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council doubts the expediency of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore conferring on Captain Daly, a local officer of the brigade, the Brevet rank of Major" has our entire concurrence. We therefore cannot recommend to His Highness to comply with Captain Daly's application.

2. We notice with satisfaction the testimony borne by the Resident at Travancore to the character and services of Captain Daly.

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(4)—*G.O., dated* 14*th March* 1861, *No.* 146, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

No. 22. From F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 11th February 1861, No. 9.

I have the honour to forward, for the instructions of Government, a letter from Colonel Faunce, Commanding the Nayar Brigade, submitting for decision two questions affecting the rank of officers in the brigade which he commands.

2. The first question is whether Lieutenant Hay who first joined the brigade, or Captain Young, his senior in Her Majesty's Indian Army, holds the senior rank in the Nayar Brigade.

3. On Captain Young's joining the brigade it was thought that he was the senior and (Colonel Faunce being absent and Lieutenant Hay in temporary command of the brigade) Captain Young assumed the command from (local) Captain Hay.

4. The papers which Colonel Faunce has laid before me have satisfied me that this was a mistake, and that officers in the brigade should rank according to the date of the commission received from His Highness the Rajah, and Lieutenant Hay's commission as Captain in the brigade of His Highness dates before Captain Young's. This, I think, is distinctly ruled by the order of the Governor-General of India.

5. Captain Playfair, now absent on leave, and who has been for some time permanently appointed to the brigade would, I think, unquestionably not be superseded by Captain Young; and the only question is whether the fact of Captain Hay holding only a temporary appointment to the brigade, while Captain Young has been gazetted as permanently appointed, makes any difference. Colonel Faunce is of opinion that it does not, and I concur with Colonel Faunce, because

I think that if any other rule is followed in the brigade than that of the date of His Highness' commission, much inconvenience will result.

6. I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the instructions of Government on this subject, because I am under the impression that the Government in appointing Captain Young supposed that he would take precedence of Captain Hay.

7. The second question* has reference to the relative rank of Dr. Waring, Physician to His Highness the Rajah, and Captain Young who is Dr. Waring's senior in army rank.

8. The rank of the Durbar Physician has formed the subject of previous correspondence. On a former occasion the Physician (Dr. Paterson) was allotted a rank next to the Officer Commanding the brigade. But on a remonstrance from Captain Daly, a local officer of very long service, the question was referred to Madras when my predecessor General Cullen was instructed to ascertain what was the practice at other Durbars and to assign the rank of the officers at the Durbar as appeared to be right. Afterwards, in consideration of Captain Daly's long service, it was ruled that the Durbar Physician should rank next to Captain Daly, second in command of the Nayar Brigade.

9. I have carefully considered the subject in all its bearings, and I believe that the following course is open to as little inconvenience as any that can be proposed.

10. In deference to his position as Physician to His Highness the Rajah and head of his department, I propose that the Durbar Physician should, at Durbars, rank and sit next to the Officer Commanding the brigade and before the second in command, and that the officers of the brigade take rank according to their commissions in the Rajah's service.

11. But as, by the Governor-General's order, "when acting with the forces of "the British Government the relative rank and command of such British officers "shall be regulated by the date and tenor of their actual or effective commissions "in the British service respectively." So, I think that with reference to officers not in the Rajah's service and in general society, rank should be determined by the standing of the officers in the British service.

12. This will obviate some anomalies. For instance it is not right that a junior officer serving in the brigade should, on the ground of his local rank, supersede a senior Officer Commanding the Resident's escort. One might be a young ensign just appointed to the brigade, the other a Lieutenant of long service.

13. I believe that the rule I propose is analogous to that followed in the British army. A Captain transferred to a regiment will regimentally be the last of the Captains, but I believe that in society he takes rank according to his standing as a Captain in the army.

14. I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the instructions of Government on these subjects.

From Colonel R. N. FAUNCE, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to F. N. MALTBY, Esq., British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 19th January 1861, No. 7.

I have the honour, at the request of Captain Young, to refer to you the question "as to whether Dr. Waring or Captain Young takes precedence in society."

2. I have also the honour to forward copy of a letter to my address from Captain Hay, on the subject of his relative rank in the brigade with that of Captain Young.

As each officer on joining the brigade is appointed a Captain therein and draws pay in that rank, it would appear that Captain Hay who joined the brigade some months prior to Captain Young, should take precedence accordingly and that Captain Young must rank as the junior officer in the brigade agreeably to the decision of the Governor-General, dated 19th September 1836, No. 182, and this appears to me to be in strict conformity with Her Majesty's Regulations, in which an officer removed (as Captain, &c.,) from one corps to another invariably enters his new regiment as junior of his grade, without reference to his army rank.

Vide copy of letters and G.O.G.G. annexed.

It may be remarked that Captain Hay's appointment to this brigade is temporary, but an officer appointed temporarily to do duty with another regiment has all the privileges of his rank and position.

Captain Hay therefore, I conceive, must take rank in the brigade senior to Captain Young.

3. The relative position in society of Dr. Waring, Physician to His Highness, and that of Captain Young, it appears to me, is beyond my province to remark upon; but there being some records in the brigade relating to this subject, I have embodied the two questions in one letter as the position of His Highness' Physician appears also to have been assigned with reference to the rank of an officer of the brigade.

From letters as per margin between the British Resident and Officer Commanding the brigade, it appears that Assistant Surgeon Paterson, Physician to His Highness the Rajah, was finally assigned a position next to Captain Daly and above that of Captain Staig, and Assistant Surgeon Waring (who ranks as Captain from the 9th November 1855), after his appointment as Physician to the Rajah, took the place assigned to the Physician, next to Captain Daly, and above Captains Staig and Playfair, both these officers being Captain Young's seniors.

From the Resident, to the Officer Commanding, No. 1174, 14th August 1851.

From the Resident, to Dr. Paterson, No. 1173, 14th August 1851.

I.e., after six years' service, agreeably to the new warrant.

From Captain J. C. HAY, Commanding 1st Battalion, to Colonel R. N. FAUNCE, Commanding Nayar Brigade, dated Trivandrum, 12th January 1861.

I have the honour to call your attention to the records of letters in the brigade office, dated as per margin, and the orders of the Government of India of the 19th September 1836, No. 182, therein referred to, by which I am led to infer that I rank above Captain Young both in point of precedence and the duties in the brigade, for I rank as Captain in the brigade from the 30th June 1860, whereas he, Captain Young, ranks as Captain in the brigade from the 21st September 1860.

From the Ag. Resdt. to the Officer Comdg., No. 260, 4th March 1839.
From do. do. to do. do. „ 357, 25th „ „
From the Officer Comdg., to the Ag. Resdt., „ 21, 28th „ „
Memo. from the Ag. Resdt., to Officer Comdg., „ 447, 12th April „
Memorial of Capt. Daly, to the Madras Govt., 21st March 1839.

Should you entertain any contrary opinion, I beg leave to request that, if necessary, you will refer the question to superior authority, and thus settle the point, as it is of the utmost importance to me, so long as I may remain attached to the Nayar Brigade.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. N. FAUNCE,
Commanding Nayar Brigade.

From A. DOUGLAS, Esq., Acting Resident, to the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, dated Trivandrum, 25th March 1839, No. 357.

I have the honour to forward copy of a reply from the Chief Secretary to Government to my reference on the subject of the relative seniority of Captains Daly and Logan in the Nayar Brigade, and to request you will have the goodness to issue the necessary orders accordingly.

From ROBERT CLERK, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 19th March 1839, No. 81.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with a copy of the instructions which you had issued providing for the command of the Nayar Brigade during the absence of Major Campbell, and in reference to the annexed copy of an order by the Governor-General of India in Council, to observe that the temporary command would appear to devolve on Captain H. W. Daly.

G.O., No. 182 of 1836.

The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that British officers serving on Military establishments of Native powers shall, as regards such Native service and when doing duty with one another, take rank and command according to the priority of their respective appointments in the rank which they hold in that service; but when acting with the forces of

the British Government, the relative rank and command of such British officers shall be regulated by the date and tenor of their actual or effective commissions in the British service respectively.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 14th March 1861, No. 146.

The Government approve of the course proposed by the Resident in paragraphs 9 to 11 of his letter for regulating the rank of the Durbar Physician and the officers of the Nayar Brigade, and direct that it be accordingly followed.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(5)—*G.O., dated* 21*st April* 1881, *Nos.* 221, 222, *Political.*

READ—the following papers :—

From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 14th December 1880, No. 123 [Current No. 634].

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, with remarks, a memorial from Mr. W. E. Ormsby on the subject of his rank and precedence in the State of Travancore addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

From H. M. DURAND, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 11th January 1881, No. 46-G.G. [Current No. 39].

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, for the consideration of the Madras Government, memorials from certain gentlemen and asking for a report from the Resident of Travancore on the question of the rank to be given at the Residency to high officers of that State.

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Peermade, 24th March 1881, No. 29.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting remarks on the subject of the memorials referred to in the foregoing letters accompanied by a list, copy of which is annexed, showing the relative position of officials in Travancore compared with the Gradation List of the Royal Warrant :—

List showing what seems to be the relative position of officials in Travancore compared with the Gradation List of the Royal Warrant.

No. in Warrant.	Designation according to Warrant.	Designation in Travancore.
33	Residents on pay of Rs. 2,000 and more within their own charges.	Resident of Travancore, in Travancore.
37	Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ...	Bishop in Travancore.
38	Brigadier-General	Commandant Nayar Brigade.
39	Colonel, Surgeon-Major, twenty years' standing ...	Durbar Physician.
55	Chief Engineers, second and third class, under Local Governments.	Chief Engineer in Travancore.
56	District and Sessions Judge within their charges...	European Judge of the Sadr Court.
68	Senior Chaplain	Chaplain of Trivandrum (if a Senior Chaplain).
72	Officers in second class not reserved Cov. C.S., Educational Department officers, first grade.	Principal of Maharajah's College.
73	Majors	Officers Commanding 1st and 2nd Battalions, Nayar Brigade (if not above rank of Major).
74	Political Agents on pay less than Rs. 1,000 ...	Assistant Resident (if not above Civilian of twelve years or Captain).
77	Officers in third class not reserved Cov. C.S., Educational Department officers, second grade.	Professor, Maharajah's College, Commercial Agent, and Conservator of Forests.
...	Executive Engineers, first grade, &c.	Senior Assistant Engineer.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Resident.

ORDER THEREON, 21st April 1881, Nos. 221, 222.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that Mr. MacGregor's letter of the 24th March 1881, No. 29, be transmitted to the Government of India with an expression of approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the principle laid down therein. A letter addressed accordingly to that Government.

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(6)—*G.O., dated 4th July* 1881, *No.* 342, *Political.*

READ—the following letter:—

From T. HOPE, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 20th June 1881, No. 178-G.P. [Current No. 347].

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 222, of the 21st April 1881, regarding precedence in Travancore.

2. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in reporting on the subject of the rank and precedence of certain European officials of the Travancore State, forwards copy of a list drawn up by him showing the relative positions of officials in that State as compared with the Gradation List of the Royal Warrant, and suggests the expediency of a ruling on the subject. Mr. MacGregor's proposals are approved by the Government of Madras.

3. I am to say that the list submitted by the Resident seems to have been framed with a due regard to the reasonable claims of all concerned, and the Governor-General in Council desires that it may be acted upon for the future.

ORDER THEREON, 4th July 1881, No. 342.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Military Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

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(7)—*G.O., dated 5th May* 1885, *No.* 301, *Political.*

READ—the following papers:—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 18th November 1884, No. 142.

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration and orders of Government, copies of the papers noted in the margin.

No. 174, dated 11th November 1884, from Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Brodie Ketchen, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the British Resident and its enclosures.

2. Lieutenant J. A. Wyllie, Commanding the First Battalion of the Nayar Brigade, makes application to have a neet or commission issued to him as 'Major' in His Highness the Maharaja's service.

3. He chiefly bases his claim on G.O., No. 342 of 4th July 1881, whereby he asserts that "the rank of Major in the Travancore State is conferred" upon him, and in this view he is supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Ketchen.

4. I have never myself looked upon the Government order in question as conferring 'rank' on the officers specified in the list drawn up by the Resident and approved by the Governor-General, as I considered that the order referred only to social and official precedence in this State.

5. I notice, however, that, in the Quarterly Army List, published by authority in the Adjutant-General's office, at page 254, Lieutenant-Colonel Ketchen is entered "with rank and precedence of Brigadier-General," and Lieutenant Wyllie is also entered "with rank and precedence of Major"—G.Os., No. 348, of 12th September 1872, and No. 342 of 4th July 1881, being quoted.

6. G.O., No. 182 of 1836, quoted by Lieutenant Wyllie, refers to the status of officers in Native service "as regards such Native service and when doing duty with one another," and the papers further quoted refer to the question of seniority amongst the officers of the brigade, which is to be determined by the date of their commissions granted by the Maharaja, and not by their seniority in the British service.

7. Lieutenant Wyllie evidently fears that, should a British Captain or Major be now appointed to fill the vacancy in the brigade, he may take rank and precedence over him.

8. No doubt before now the anomaly has been seen here of a Major Commanding the Brigade over a Colonel Commanding a Battalion, but the in-coming officers know that on entering His Highness the Maharaja's service they must waive their rank in the British army, and I know of no valid objection to their receiving by neet the local rank in Travancore of 'Major' and at the same time the Commandant of the brigade might receive a neet, giving him the rank of Brigadier-General; the anomaly would not then be apparent.

9. In reference to precedent, I would refer to this office letter, No. 35 of 13th May 1836, and letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to Resident, Travancore, No. 764 of 24th May 1836.

10. I do not, however, consider the grounds on which the rank is claimed to be correct, and request to be furnished with the views of Government before addressing the Maharaja on the subject.

ENCLOSURES.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the British Resident in Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 11th November 1884, No. 174.

In forwarding letter, No. 110, dated 8th instant, from Lieutenant Wyllie, Commanding First Battalion of the Nayar Brigade under my command, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to lay the matter before His Highness the Maharaja at your early convenience, as an officer will no doubt shortly be appointed to the vacancy caused by Captain Welch's services having been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I would observe that, in my opinion, Lieutenant Wyllie's claim to receive a commission as Major from His Highness is in conformity with the intention of the Supreme Government as set forth in G.O., No. 182 of 1836, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 342 of 1881. It is also in accordance with old established custom.

3. I believe, with the exception of the Brigade officers, all the officials in His Highness' service have already received neets or commissions from His Highness bestowing on them the rank assigned to them in G.O., No. 342 of 1881; as a matter of fact the positions assigned to them by the Government order were founded upon the possession of these neets. As the rank conferred on officers in the brigade by that Government order was also assigned to them purely on account of the position held by them in the service of His Highness, I consider it is only fitting that they should receive His Highness' neet or commission conferring upon them similar rank in His Highness' service, and that they should take rank in Travancore among themselves according to the rank held in His Highness' service.

4. Rank granted by His Highness has always been recognised by the British Government, and officers of the brigade were styled accordingly both in brigade orders and in all official correspondence as also in the proceedings of Government (*vide* the G.Os. attached to Lieutenant Wyllie's letter). They also took rank according to the dates of the commissions received from His Highness, and it was in the opinion of the (then) Resident clearly ruled by the Governor-General that they should do so (*vide* paragraph 4 of Mr. Maltby's letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 11th February 1861, No. 9).

5. Without His Highness' commission there is nothing to show that the officers of the brigade belong to His Highness' service, and if they are to rank among themselves according to

the dates of His Highness' commission it is necessary that they should be in possession of neets conferring the rank on them.

I think the present circumstances, as pointed out by Lieutenant Wyllie, afford a fitting opportunity for the subject being laid before His Highness.

6. It is of course clearly understood that rank conferred by His Highness gives no claim to extra pay, the pay of the appointments in the Nayar Brigade being consolidated and irrespective of the rank of the officers holding them.

From Lieutenant J. A. WYLLIE, Commanding First Battalion, Nayar Brigade, to the Commanding Officer, Nayar Brigade, dated Trivandrum, 8th November 1884, No. 110.

I have the honour to request that you will forward, for submission to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, this my application for a commission as Major in His Highness' service. I make this request in accordance with the established practice of the Travancore Government in the case of former officers of the Nayar Brigade, and with the provisions of G.O., No. 342 of 4th July 1881, by paragraph 2 of which the rank of Major in the Travancore State is conferred upon me.

2. In doing so my sole object is to establish beyond dispute the fact of my seniority in the brigade should at any time an officer holding a commission either senior to, or of higher rank than, mine in the British service be appointed to a vacant battalion command. I thoroughly understand, should my request be granted, that this gives me no claim to increased pay, nor is my position in the table of precedence in any way affected by it.

3. The Government of India in their G.O., No. 182 of 1836, distinctly lay down that officers serving with the forces of Native States take rank and command according to the dates of their local commissions. This ruling is adopted by the Madras Government and reasserted (with special application to the case of the officers of the Nayar Brigade) in Madras G.O., No. 146 of the 14th March 1861, as recommended by the British Resident in Tranvancore in paragraph 10 of his letter, No. 9 of 11th February 1861 (extracts attached hereto). It is also embodied in rule 4 of the Brigade Standing Orders, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

4. Thus, in claiming rank and seniority as Major, I claim nothing more than is justly due to me and is recognised as my due by the Supreme Government in the Government orders, copies of which I append. But the fact of my not having as yet received a Major's commission from His Highness the Maharaja might, if the question were raised, be urged as an argument for my exclusion from the beneifits of the rule.

5. I have further to request that this matter may be taken into early consideration, as a new officer may at any time be appointed to fill the command just vacated by Captain Welch, and if senior to me in the British service difficulties may occur similar to those raised by Captain Young in 1861—*vide* extracts of letter to Government from British Resident in Travancore (attached).

From Brigadier-General GODFREY CLERK, Adjutant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 24th March 1885, Mis. No. 619-O.

I have the honour to return the correspondence referred under your memorandum, No. 40, dated the 6th January last, having reference to an application from Lieutenant J. A. Wyllie, Madras Staff Corps, employed in the Nayar Brigade, to have a 'neet' or commission issued to him as 'Major' in the service of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. This correspondence has been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I am desired to say with reference to it that the practice of a 'neet' or commission from a Native State being accepted, by an officer of the British service temporarily lent to such State, does not commend itself to the Commander-in-Chief.

Nor is there anything on record to show that officers of the British service lent to Travancore or any other Native State have ever been *authorized* to accept 'neets' or commissions from the head of such State, and even were the acceptance thereof permitted no such local 'neet' or commission should, His Excellency considers, confer rank and command on a junior officer over his senior, when both are officers holding commissions in the British service.

3. Special official and social precedence, while serving in the Travancore State, has been conferred by Proceedings of Government, No. 342 of 1881, on British officers lent to that State.

This precedence, it is however understood, merely meant to give the officer a certain position at durbars and other local entertainments and ceremonies relatively with other officers employed under the same Government, some of whom—like the officers employed in the Nayar Brigade—may be temporarily lent, while others again may be permanently in the service of the Travancore Government.

Thus, precedence as Majors is given in Travancore to Officers Commanding Battalions of the Nayar Brigade by Proceedings of Government, No. 342 of 1881, but that Proceedings of Government does not, as stated by Lieutenant Wyllie, confer on him the rank of Major in Travancore.

4. As regards paragraph 5 of the Resident's letter, No. 142, dated the 18th November last, I am to inform Government that that portion of the Army List having reference to the Nayar Brigade does not come under review in this office; but is presumably passed in proof by the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade.

No. 1626.

Transferred and the referred papers returned to the Political Department.

(By order).

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Colonel,
26th March 1885. *Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.*

ORDER—dated 5th May 1885, No. 301, Political.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that there is nothing on record to show that officers of the British service lent to the Tranvancore State have ever been authorized to accept a '*neet*' or commission, nor, in the opinion of His Excellency, would the grant of such a commission confer rank on a junior over his senior when both are officers holding commissions in the British service. Lieutenant Wyllie's application to His Highness the Maharaja does not commend itself to the Government, and it should therefore be now withdrawn.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

VII.—CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE BRIGADE.

(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th December* 1831, *Nos.* 8 *and* 9, *Political Department.*

READ—the following papers :—

No. 8. From E. CADOGAN, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 6th December 1831, No. 322.

In submitting for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council a question of some importance in a military point of view, I have the honour to solicit such a decision on the subject as may obviate all chance of embarrassment here.

Captain George Faris of the 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, commanding the troops of His Highness the Rajah, is at present the second senior officer in Travancore, and in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Downes from sickness or any other cause, would become senior officer.

I am fully aware that in case of any emergency requiring the British troops to serve in conjunction with the troops of His Highness, that Captain Faris would be entitled to the benefit of his rank; but it is not equally clear to me that in fortuitously becoming senior officer in Travancore, it gives him the right to assume the command of the British troops, inasmuch as his authority might be rendered inoperative by the simple circumstance of the Rajah prohibiting his removal from Trivandrum.

No. 9. From the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 20th December 1831.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you that if the troops of the Honourable Company and those of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore should have occasion to act together on field service, the senior officer present will be entitled to command the whole force; but except on actual service, the Officer Commanding the Rajah's will not be at liberty to interfere with the Company's troops.

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(2)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 28th June* 1843, *No.* 6, *Political Department.*

*   *   *   *   *

14. These proceedings call for no remark except that part which relates to the appointment of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Lockhart to the command of the Nayar Brigade in supersession of Captain Daly, a local officer, and his senior, both in Military rank and in date of appointment to the brigade. We are of opinion, that Captain Daly ought not to have been thus superseded, but that if his succession to the command were considered to be inexpedient, an officer, his senior in rank, should have been appointed in succession to Major Campbell.

Letter, dated 8th July (No. 6), 1842, paras. 3 and 4.
Letter, dated 22nd December (No. 13), 1842, para. 12.
Appointments and resignations among the officers of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore.

15. You will revise the arrangement in conformity with this opinion.

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(3)—*Extract from a Despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 11th September* 1855, *No.* 13, *Political Department—Vide* paper No. 4 under section V.

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(4)—*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 20th February* 1856, *No.* 17, *Military—Vide* paper No. 5 under section V.

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(5)—*G.O., dated 6th April* 1867, *No.* 93, *Political—Vide* paper No. 12 under section III.

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(6)—*G.O., dated 24th February* 1881, *No.* 101, *Political—Vide* paper No. 23 under section III.

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(7)—*G.O., dated 16th August* 1895, *No.* 543, *Political—Vide* paper No. 24 under section III.

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(8)—*G.O., dated 27th September* 1895, *No.* 641, *Political—Vide* paper No. 14 under section IV.

VIII.—LIST OF COMMANDANTS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE WITH ORDERS PERTAINING TO THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

The names of the various officers who have respectively filled the post of Commandant of the Nayar Brigade.	E.M.C. or G.O. appointing.	The rank held by each in the British Army on appointment to the Brigade.	The rank held by each in the British Army on retirement from the Brigade.	The duration of each officer's tenure of appointment.	Whether rejoined British Service on leaving Nayar Brigade.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. McLeod ...	Letter from Resident, dated 19th April 1817.	Captain, 9th Madras Native Infantry.	Captain ...	Up to September 1819	The information cannot be traced. No index to General Orders, 1829 and 1830.
O. W. Gray ...	Consultation, dated 14th April 1819, No. 17.	Captain, Her Majesty's 30th Regiment.	Captain ...	September 1819—20th April 1829 ...	
H. H. Farquharson.	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 22nd September 1829, No. 19.	Major, Her Majesty's 1st Regiment.	Major ...	21st April 1829—29th August 1830 ...	
G. Faris	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th December 1831, No. 9.	Captain, 1st Light Cavalry ...	Captain ...	30th August 1830—4th December 1834.	Rejoined his regiment. Died at Kamptee on 14th February 1835.
R. N. Campbell ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st October 1834, Nos. 1-4.	Captain, 4th Native Infantry...	Major ...	5th December 1834—21st June 1842 ...	Retired.--G.O.G. of 1842, page 210.
W. E. Lockhart ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th May 1842, No. 213.	Captain, 45th Native Infantry.	Captain ...	22nd June 1842—10th January 1844 ...	Quartermaster and Interpreter, 45th Native Infantry.—G.O.C.C. of 1844, page 4.
J. Gunning ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 28th November 1843, No. 475.	Captain (Brevet-Major), 17th Native Infantry.	Major ...	11th January 1844—13th October 1845.	Died 13th October 1845.
R. Shirreff ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 22nd November 1845, No. 436.	Captain (Brevet-Major), 2nd Native Infantry.	Major ...	17th December 1845—9th May 1850 ...	Died at Covellum, near Trivandrum, 9th May 1850.
S. A. Grant ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th May 1850, No. 244.	Major, 16th Native Infantry ...	Lieut.-Col. ...	22nd June 1850—19th July 1855 ...	Europe on medical certificate. Posted to 3rd Native Infantry.—G.O.C.C. of 1855, page 174.
R. N. Faunce ...	Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th March 1855, No. 138, and 27th April 1855, No. 169-A.	Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel), 2nd Native Infantry.	Colonel ...	20th July 1855—20th April 1862 ...	Posted to 37th Grenadiers.—G.O.C.C. of 1862, page 13.
H. Drury ...	G.O., dated 17th April 1862, No. 16, Mis.	Major, Madras Staff Corps ...	Lieut.-Col. ...	21st April 1862—9th May 1867 ...	To do duty under orders of Officer Commanding Southern Division.—G.O.C.C. of 1867, pages 251 and 265.
J. N. Maclean ...	G.O., dated 2nd April 1867, Nos. 2 and 3, Mis.	Major, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Light Cavalry.	Lieut.-Col. ...	10th May 1867—16th June 1872 ...	General duty, Bangalore.—G.O.C.C. of 1872, page 170.
J. A. Ellis ...	G.O., dated 28th May 1872, Nos. 33 and 34, Mis.	Major, Madras Staff Corps ...	Major ...	17th June 1872—6th July 1875 ...	Officiating appointment as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.—G.O.G. of 1875, page 109.
St. G. Caulfield ...	G.O., dated 18th June 1875, No. 29, Mis.	Major, Madras Staff Corps ...	Major ...	7th July 1875—24th July 1879	General duty, Bangalore.—G.O.C.C., dated 5th August 1879.
W. D. B. Ketchen...	G.O., dated 25th July 1879, No. 22, Mis.	Major, Madras Light Cavalry.	Colonel ...	25th July 1879—22nd March 1890 ...	Died on 22nd March 1890 at Trivandrum.
W. T. Brereton ...	G.O., dated 3rd May 1890, No. 233, Mis.	Colonel, Madras Staff Corps ...	Colonel ...	9th June 1890—30th October 1895 ...	Vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances on the 30th October 1895.
F. W. Dawson ...	G. O., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 648, Political.	Captain, Indian Staff Corps ...	......	......	......

IX.—SUPPLY OF ARMS, STORES AND ACCOUTREMENTS AND CLOTHING.

(1)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th January* 1820, *Nos.* 17 *and* 18, *Political Department.*

No. 17. From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 28th December 1819.

In consequence of the resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of 23rd September last, the orders of the Military Board having been received here for the issue of a brigade of 6-pounder brass guns and 600 stand of arms from the stores at Quilon, I have requested Colonel Sewell to cause the early delivery of these equipments.

I have the honour to enclose a statement of the quantity of ammunition required by the Travancore Government, and as some part of the supply is immediately required, I have requested the issue of so much as will serve for present use. I have the honour to enclose copy of my letter of this date to the Officer Commanding Subsidiary Force upon this subject.

Statement of Ammunition required for the use of the Travancore Government.

—	Powder in barrels.	6-pounder saluting cartridges.	Musket-shotted cartridges.	Flints.	Musket balls.
	LBS.				
For the use of the chasseurs in the forests ...	3,000	...	...	2,500	10,000
For practice in two battalions of infantry which amount to 2,100 fire-locks, calculated according to the regulations for the Honourable Company's service	2,810	...	128,000	28,000	...
For the use of the guns for salutes	...	600	...	...	...
Total ...	5,810	600	128,000	30,500	10,000

From Major S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary Force in Travancore, dated Quilon, 28th December 1819.

I have had the honour to receive Colonel Rainsford's letter of the 29th ultimo, and request that you will be so good as to give directions for the issue, as soon as possible, of the brigade of brass 6-pounder guns with carriages complete and all the necessary appurtenances.

The tumbrils will contain, I believe, about 600 cartridges of the description of blank ammunition usual for salutes, which I request may be packed in the tumbrils and supplied with the other equipments.

The number of fire-locks and bayonets which may have been put in a serviceable state to an extent not exceeding 600 stand of arms, I request may be at the same time held in readiness, and the whole delivered over to Captain Gray commanding the Travancore troops.

It is the intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that a supply of ammunition shall likewise be furnished for the use of the Travancore Government, I request therefore that in the meantime (40) forty 100 lb. barrels of gunpowder, 10,000 musket balls, 3,000 flints, and 50,000 shotted-musket cartridges may be ordered to be supplied.

The Commissary of Stores will be pleased to furnish lists of the articles to be supplied and to prepare corresponding receipts in duplicate for my signature on their being delivered.

I request that you will also take the necessary measures for transporting to Trivandrum the guns, tumbrils, small arms, stores, and ammunition (with exception of 20 barrels of powder) before mentioned under an escort of native troops.

No. 18. Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted from the Military Department for the information and guidance of the Military Board.

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(2)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 31*st January* 1820, *Nos.* 7 *to* 9, *Political Department.*

READ—the following extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department, dated 20th December 1819.

No. 7. From the Military Board, to the Right Honourable HUGH ELLIOT, Governor in Council, &c., dated Fort St. George, 2nd November 1819, No. 387.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated 18th ultimo, accompanied by a requisition for arms as noted in the margin, from the British Resident in Travancore, for the service of that Government and to report that we have directed the supply of the guns from the arsenal at Quilon. The store department in Travancore not being (by the latest returns in our office) equal to meet the demand for muskets to its full extent, we have directed the despatch from Trichinopoly of 1,500 old muskets and bayonets, they having been previously repaired sufficiently to render them available for the required purpose, and to complete the number we have called upon the Officer Commanding in Travancore to report (in communication with the British Resident) the number of arms in store at Quilon which can be sufficiently repaired for the purposes for which they are required. Should the number prove unequal to the demand, we must either direct the supply of new arms on the spot or send old arms from the presidency.

2 brass 6-pounder guns.
2,100 muskets and bayonets.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing report be furnished to the Political Department, in reference to the communication received from it under date the 8th of October.

No. 8. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

No. 9. From the Chief Secretary to Government, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 7th January 1820, No. 9.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd September last, I am directed to transmit the enclosed copy of a report from the Military Board of 2nd November last.

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(3)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 19*th April* 1820, *No.* 11, *Political Department.*

No. 11. From the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, to Lieutenant-Colonel S. McDOUALL, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 19th April 1820.

With reference to your letter of the 28th December, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of one from the Military Board, reporting that arrangements have been made to enable the Ordnance Store Department at Quilon to furnish the supplies required for the use of the Travancore Government.

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(4)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated* 18*th February* 1831, *Nos.* 11 *to* 13, *Political Department.*

No. 11. From Major E. CADOGAN, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Travancore, 9th February 1831, No. 24.

I have the honour to enclose an indent for arms, accoutrements and stores required for the use of the troops of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore for payment, and to request that in the event of Government being pleased to sanction the issue of the articles from the stores at Quilon, the indent may be returned to me before the removal of the stores from this station.

No. 12. Ordered that the following letters be despatched.

No. 13. From the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, to Major E. CADOGAN, in charge of the Residency of Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 18th February 1831, No. 34.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and to acquaint you that the Military Board have been authorized to comply with the indent which accompanied it for arms, accoutrements and stores required for the use of the Government of Travancore if the supply can be made without inconvenience to the public service.

Copies of both letters to the Military Board.

From M.R.Ry R. VENCATA ROW, Dewan, Trivandrum, to Major R. N. CAMPBELL, dated Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 31st July 1838, No. 973—1838.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24 under date the 12th ultimo, forwarding a statement of the articles of clothing, &c., to be supplied to the brigade by the Sircar at stated periods, which, I am glad to inform you, has been sanctioned by His Highness the Rajah.

2. With reference tothe third paragraph of your letter above adverted to, I am directed by His Highness to inform you that he is not willing to cancel the arrangement therein alluded to, which he had once finally confirmed.

Memorandum by Major R. N. CAMPBELL, dated Trivandrum, 18*th January* 1841, *No.* 2.

From the formation of the brigade until the 10th April 1831, ten per cent from the pay of all Native ranks has been stopped on account of clothing. As, however, clothing had never been supplied to the amount of the sums deducted, compensation on account of the difference was paid to the men, to a certain extent up to the Malabar year 1005 (A.D. 1830). Major Faris who then commanded the brigade obtained for them this compensation, but in granting it the Dewan intimated in a Malayalam letter * to Major Faris that henceforth the brigade would have no claim to compensation but that in lieu of the stoppages, the Sircar would supply clothing when necessary. The specific articles, however, to be supplied were not stated. In 1836 Major Campbell represented to the Resident that by the foregoing arrangement the Sircar had in the course of about five years, viz., from the date of the decision above alluded to to 14th August 1836, gained Rs. 32,985-15-14, being the difference between the cost of clothing supplied

* A Malayalam letter from the Dewan to Captain Faris, dated 29th Pungunı 1006—10th April 1831, a translation of which was forwarded to the Resident in Major Campbell's letter to the Resident, dated 30th April 1836.

and the amount deducted from the men during the above period. This representation was accompanied by a figured statement. * The profits as above shown (Major Campbell believes) constitute the off-reckoning fund in other service.

* 2. Major Campbell's letter to the Resident above alluded to.

Upon Major Campbell's representation to the Resident in 1836 † His Highness the Rajah sanctioned through the Dewan in 1838 specific articles of clothing to be supplied, the estimated cost of which was within Rs. 3,007-20-6 per annum of the amount stopped from the men.

† Major Campbell's Letter to the Resident above alluded to.

‡ Major Campbell's estimates have proved higher than was necessary, as there has been already a saving of Rs. 2,239-11-3 on the clothing supplied since that period (Nos. 5 and 6), and it is expected there will be a further saving upon the clothing now on the road from Madras.

‡ Dewan' Letter to Major Campbell, dated 21st April 1838.

Major Campbell's reply to the foregoing, dated 12th June 1838.

The Dewan's letter to Major Campbell, dated 31st July 1838.

Major Campbell's letters to the Dewan, dated 22nd November 1838 and 20th May 1840.

The returns in the Commanding Officer's office show that since 1826 up to the present period a considerable reduction in the Native ranks has taken place. They are as follows :—

In 1826 the strength of each company was reduced from 100 to 75 privates, and in 1830 a further reduction was made from 75 to 70 privates which is the present establishment. No addition or diminution of the Native Commissioned or Non-commissioned officers, Drummers, Fifers or Band has taken place.

With regard to the European ranks a Quartermaster-Sergeant was appointed in 1827, an acting Sergeant-Major and Drill Sergeant in 1835, and a Captain to command the detachment at and to the northward of Quilon in 1840.

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(5)—*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th February* 1848, *Nos.* 5 *and* 6, *Revenue.*

No. 5. Read the following letter from Major-General W. CULLEN, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to J. F. THOMAS, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 19th January 1848, No. 4.

I have the honour to refer for the decision of the Most Noble the Governor in Council a claim made by the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly for duty on gunpowder and military stores proceeding from Palamcottah to Trivandrum, the same having been supplied from the arsenal of Palamcottah on an indent for payment as sanctioned by Government as per Minutes of Consultation, No. 527 of 16th November last. Such demand of duty was never made until after the promulgation of the Act No. VI of 1844, since which the duties upon all articles passing the frontier have been much more rigorously exacted. I am, however, induced to believe that the Government never intended that such duty should be levied on military stores supplied from the Company's own arsenal to a friendly State, and I hope, therefore, that the present reference on the subject may not be disapproved of.

The provisions of the Act of 1844 have from the beginning been enforced with great strictness on the Tinnevelly frontier, and the supplies for the officers in the Company's service as well as of other European residents in Travancore have been frequently detained for many days at the frontier from the want of a certificate of the payment of import duty at Madras, although with passes from the European merchants at that place.

As far as regards gentlemen in the service of the British Government, the inconvenience has been removed by a late Minute of Consultation, No. 1341, under date the 14th December last.

No. 6. The Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to direct that no duty be charged on military stores supplied to the Travancore State, and that in the case under reference the same rule be applied.

Ordered that the foregoing resolution be communicated for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

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(6)—*G.O., dated 2nd November* 1859, *No.* 636, *Political.*

No. 8. Read the following letter from Major HEBER DRURY, Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 22nd October 1859, No. 89.

A request having been made to me by the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade to forward an application to Government for permission for the troops of the brigade to be supplied *in future* with their clothing by the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing at Fort St. George, I have the honour to submit the same in compliance with Colonel Faunce's wishes. That officer states that a superior kind of clothing might thus be obtained at a less cost than that now procured, and should Government view his application favourably, the Sircar would be prepared to defray all expenses attendant thereon.

2. The number of men comprising the brigade consists of about 1,700 of all arms, and the periodical issue of clothing is as follows:—

Jackets once in two years.	Sashes once in ten years.
Turbans once in seven years.	Carpets once in five years.
Woollen trousers once in four years.	Knapsacks once in ten years.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 636.

Ordered that the foregoing application be referred to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(7)—*G.O., dated* 16*th January* 1860, *No.* 31, *Political.*

Read again letter from Major H. DRURY, in charge of the Residency of Travancore and Cochin, dated 22nd October 1859, No. 89.

Read the following papers:—

No. 19. From Colonel A. C. SILVER, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 5th November 1859, No. 231.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 636, of date 2nd instant, in the Political Department, respecting the clothing of the Nayar Brigade, I have the honour to state that I have addressed Major Drury to ascertain details and obtain samples of the trousers, jackets and sashes, on receipt of which I shall be in a position to report on the proposition and to give effect to the orders of Government.

2. Meanwhile, I beg to mention that turbands, carpets and knapsacks might be obtained through the Commissariat Department.

No. 20. From Colonel A. C. SILVER, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 12th January 1860, No. 244.

With reference to my letter No. 231, of 5th November last, I have now the honour to state that, subject to the approval of Government, the clothing of the Nayar Brigade, viz., tunics, sashes and trousers, can be undertaken and supplied by this department.

2. I have ascertained, by communications with the Resident at Travancore, that tunics are the garments proximately suppliable to the brigade, and shall be prepared to have them made up, if directed to do so, on submission of the necessary indent.

3. The provision of turbands, carpets and knapsacks I beg may be delegated to the Commissariat Department.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 16th January 1860, No. 31.

Ordered that the foregoing letters be communicated to the Resident in Travancore, who will submit the necessary indents—one on the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing for the jackets (tunics), trousers and sashes, and the other on the Commissary-General for turbands, carpets and knapsacks required for the troops of the Nayar Brigade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(8)—*G.O., dated 6th November* 1862, *No.* 447, *Political.*

No. 9. Read the following letter from WILLIAM FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 23rd October 1862, No. 69.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, an indent for buff leather accoutrements for the use of the Nayar Brigade of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction the same being supplied from the arsenals nearest to Travancore for payment.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 6th November 1862, No. 447.

Indent forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, in view to the necessary orders being issued for the supply, on payment, of the accoutrements required for the Nayar Brigade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

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(9)—*G.O., dated 29th November* 1862, *No.* 477, *Political.*

No. 58. Read the following letter from WILLIAM FISHER, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 22nd November 1862, No. 79.

The Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade having informed me that he finds fifteen per cent. above cost price is charged on stores, issue of which is sanctioned from up-country arsenals, whereas only five per cent. premium is charged on

similar stores issued from the arsenal at Madras, I have the honour to request that the Order of Government, No. 447, of the 6th instant, may be cancelled, and the accoutrements sanctioned issued from the Grand Arsenal instead of from that of Trichinopoly.

2. Should my request be acceded to, the Travancore Government will be spared unnecessary expense, whilst the accoutrements will be furnished from an arsenal more easy of access than that at Trichinopoly.

No. 59. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1862, No. 477.

Ordered to be communicated to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, who will supply the accoutrements referred to from the arsenal at Madras instead of from that of Trichinopoly.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

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(10)—*G.O., dated* 11*th September* 1868, *No.* 3544, *Military.*

No. 279. Read the following letters:—

From the Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 20th August 1868, No. 40.

As the Travancore Sirkar is desirous of replacing the flint fusils now in use by the Nayar Brigade by the smooth-bore short muskets used by the Native regiments, I have the honour to request that the Government will be pleased to inform me whether a supply of about 1,342 is available from the arsenal, and of the cost of the same.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines for report.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Under Secretary.

26*th August* 1868.

No. 280. From the Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 29th August 1868, No. 159.

In returning papers* received with docket from the Under Secretary to Government, dated 26th August 1868, I have the honour to state that I can give no decided opinion as to whether the new pattern smooth-bore arms can be spared for the purpose mentioned.

2. The disposal of these arms is now engaging the attention of Government in the Military Department,† and the demand from Travancore will doubtless be taken into consideration with the other papers on the subject.

* Letter from Resident at Travancore and Cochin, dated 20th August 1868, No. 40.

† My report to Government, dated 24th August 1868, No. 150.

Transferred to the Military Department.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

1*st September* 1868.

No. 281. ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1868, No. 3544.

Resolved that it be intimated to the Resident at Travancore, through the Political Department, that the description of small arm to be hereafter supplied to

Native Infantry regiments being presently under the consideration of the Government of India, the Governor in Council is unable to comply with the foregoing requisition for smooth-bore short muskets for issue to the Nayar Brigade, pending the final disposal of that question.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Major-Genl.,
Secretary to Government.

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(11)—*G.O., dated 24th September* 1868, *No.* 210, *Political.*

No. 28. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 11th September 1868, No. 3544.

Expressing inability, for the present, to comply with the requisition for smooth-bore short muskets for the Nayar Brigade. (*Vide* Proceedings, Military Department, dated 11th September 1868, Nos. 279–281).

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1868, No. 210.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

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(12)—*G.O., dated 13th May* 1870, *No.* 165, *Political.*

No. 11. Read the following letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 16th April 1870, No. 35.

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, dated 13th instant, No. 12, from the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, requesting the permission of Government to be allowed to supply the force with new smooth-bore fusils.

2. As the arms now used by the men of the Nayar Brigade are in a dangerous condition, I beg to recommend that this permission may be speedily accorded.

From the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 13th April 1870, No. 12.

With reference to former letters concerning arms for the Nayar Brigade, I beg you will kindly forward this my earnest request for permission at once to send for the 'short smooth-bore fusils.' Our arms (flint-locks) now in use are positively dangerous.

2. I formerly was persuaded to apply for rifles, but upon better acquaintance with the troops under my command, and the duties required of them, I find the rifle would be almost useless, as the course of musketry necessary is too difficult of acquisition, and would, besides greater expense for the weapon, entail the expense of a Musketry Instructor, and as the service leads the men principally into jungle posts,* where the greatest care required by the more delicate rifle could not be given, and yet where an efficient weapon is absolutely necessary, I trust you will add to this your own urgent recommendation for immediate permission to obtain the percussion fusils above alluded to.

* Such as the Cardamon Hills, where they are frequently engaged with smugglers, guarding treasure, and heavy magazines in the dense jungle, &c.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1870, No. 165.

The Government are of opinion that the Nayar Brigade should be armed with the same description of small arms as it is proposed to supply the British Native

Infantry regiments, the brigade being commanded by British officers and drilled on the British system; but, as it seems probable that there will be considerable delay in the final disposal of the question, the Government assent, as a temporary measure, to the proposal to arm the Nayar Brigade with short smooth-bore percussion muskets, such as are used by the police in the Madras Presidency.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

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(13)—*G.O., dated* 21*st July* 1870, *No.* 218, *Political.*

No. 24. Read the following letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund, dated Trivandrum, 14th July 1870, No. 57.

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 13th May 1870, No. 165, sanctioning the supply of smooth-bore percussion muskets to the Nayar Brigade, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 2814, dated 13th instant, from the Dewan, communicating the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah to procure the new weapons.

2. I have already stated that the present arms of the brigade have been reported to me as in a dangerous condition, and the need for their renewal was urgent, with regard to the safety of the men of the force.

3. The Sirkar would not have consented to provide the new weapons if there were any prospect of further changes and additional expense. I have, therefore, informed the Dewan that no further change will be called for as long as the fusils about to be supplied remain efficient for service.

4. I have no hesitation also in recording my opinion that the constitution of the force is of that semi-military nature, that to arm it with rifles would be an unadvisable measure.

From the Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 13th July 1870, No. 2814-736-R.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 436, of the 2nd ultimo, on the subject of the supply of new arms to the Nayar Brigade, and in reply to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to accord his sanction to the measure, on the understanding that no change in the arms will become necessary till the proposed new arms wear out and require to be replaced, as His Highness would wish to avoid frequent costly changes.

2. I beg to enclose copy of my letter on the subject to the Officer commanding the brigade.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 21st July 1870, No. 218.

To be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department, dated 25th June 1874, *No.* 2005.

READ—the following paper:—

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 15th June 1874, No. 61.

I have the honour to forward herewith an indent in duplicate for guns, &c., required for the use of the Nayar Brigade of His Highness the Maharajah of

Travancore, and to request the sanction of Government to the same being supplied on payment by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George.

Transferred to the Military Department for disposal.

OOTACAMUND, 23rd June 1874. (Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

ORDER—dated 25th June 1874, No. 2005, Military.

Sanctioned on payment, if available.

(True extract.)

(Signed) A. C. SILVER, Colonel, *Secretary to Government.*

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(14)—*G.O., dated 25th November* 1889, *No.* 607, *Political.*

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th November 1889, No. 7938.

Read endorsement of the Political Department, dated 22nd October 1889, C. No. 913, approving and transferring to the Military Department, for further disposal, a letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with an indent for ammunition, &c., required for the use of the Nayar Brigade.

From the Inspector-General of Ordnance, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 2nd November 1889, No. G. 89.

In returning reference order No. 7306, dated 25th October 1889, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the ammunition as per margin is available for supply.

Gunpowder, blank, R.L.G.	lb. 1,500.
Tubes, friction, service, L.S., short, ...	No. 1,000.
Caps, percussion, service	No. 20,000.

With reference to the other stores entered in requisition No. 3, dated 24th September 1889, from the Commandant, Nayar Brigade, I would invite attention to Military Department letter No. 1135, dated 15th March 1889, from the Secretary to the Government of India, from which it would appear that the Travancore State should make its own arrangements for obtaining them.

Order—The issue of the articles mentioned in paragraph 1 of the letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, recorded above, is approved, and that officer requested to despatch the stores to the address of the indenting officer. Paragraph 2 of the letter will be communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin through the Political Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. KENNY-HERBERT, Brigdr.-Genl., *Secretary to Government.*

ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1889, No. 607.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin with reference to his letter No. 123, dated 15th October 1889.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE, *Chief Secretary.*

(15)—*G.O., dated* 9*th May* 1890, *No.* 241, *Political.*

Read the following papers :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Trivandrum, 16th January 1890, No. 17.

With reference to G.O., Political Department, dated 25th November 1889, No. 607, I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Government, copy of a letter No. 182, dated 15th instant, and its enclosures, from the Dewan of Travancore, regarding the supply of military stores from the Arsenal, Fort St. George, to the Nayar Brigade.

From M.R.Ry. T. RAMA RÔW, Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident of Travancore, &c., dated Trivandrum, 15th January 1890, No. 182/75-M.

With reference to your office memorandum No. 1072, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding copy of a Government Order from the Madras Government regarding the supply of certain stores indented for by the Commandant, Nayar Brigade, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter, with enclosures, received from that officer, and request that, under the circumstances therein stated, you will be good enough to move the Madras Government to reconsider their decision and to allow the Nayar Brigade to receive all military stores from the Arsenal, Fort St. George, as hitherto.

From Colonel W. D. B. KETCHEN, Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 21st December 1889, No. 462.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6240/2331-M, dated the 12th instant, forwarding copy of G.O., No. 607, dated 25th November 1889, from the Madras Government, regarding the non-supply of certain stores indented for the use of the brigade along with ammunition.

Proceedings of Government (Military), dated 14th November 1889, No. 7938.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance quoted in that Government Order, I beg to point out that the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, was in error in supposing that "it has been the practice for the Travancore State to obtain arms and accoutrements under private arrangements" as stated in his letter No. 1135-D, dated Fort William, 15th March 1889 (copy attached).

3. The Government of India in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines in his letter No. 292-K, paragraph 2, dated Simla, 29th July 1873, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, directed that requisitions for stores from Native States should be sent to the Ordnance Department through the Political officer concerned, and the resolution was communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin in Madras G.O., No. 383, dated 17th September 1873 (copy attached), and which was forwarded by the Resident to the Officer Commanding the Nayar Brigade for his information as per Memorandum No. 668, dated the 1st October 1873. All indents submitted from the brigade since then have up to date been submitted accordingly. I annex a statement from which you will see that the supplies of arms, guns, accoutrements, and various other stores indented for from time to time for the brigade have been hitherto invariably sanctioned and complied with by the Government of Madras, and the stores have been accordingly received from the arsenal. Please note that in the statement above referred to I have only included indents since the receipt of G.O., No. 383, above quoted. But

it was usual prior to that time to receive arms, accoutrements, &c., through the Government of Madras. The only occasion I am aware of in which arms were not received through the British Government was when in 1870 as per G.O., No. 165, dated 13th May 1870, quoted in the margin, the Madras Government assented 'as a temporary measure' to the brigade being armed with smooth-bore muskets, such as were then in use with the police in the Madras Presidency.

No. 12. The Government are of opinion that the Nayar Brigade should be armed with the same description of small arms as it is proposed to supply the British Native Infantry regiments, the brigade being commanded by British officers and drilled on the British system; but as it seems probable that there will be considerable delay in the final disposal of the question, the Government assent, as a temporary measure, to the proposal to arm the Nayar Brigade with short smooth-bore percussion muskets, such as are used by the police in the Madras Presidency.

4. These muskets were apparently not available in the Fort St. George Arsenal, as they were obtained through Mr. W. W. Greener, Gunmaker, London.

5. It is, I think, probable if we are in future to obtain our supplies through private agency, the cost will be greater, and we shall not have the advantage of the arms, &c., being tested by Government departments and being passed by Military Boards of Survey prior to issue. The inconvenience and delay in receiving supplies will also be very great.

6. Under these circumstances, I would suggest the advisability of representing the circumstances of the case through the proper channel to the Government of India, with a request that they may be pleased to reconsider their decision and to allow the Nayar Brigade in future, as hitherto, to receive all military stores from the Arsenal, Fort St. George.

R. No. 11.

Transferred to the Military Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th February 1890.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Asst. Secretary.

No. 1034.

Referred for favour of early report.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Brigdr.-Genl.,
Secretary to Government.

10th February 1890.

From Colonel C. W. BRERETON, R.A., Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance (in charge of Ordnance Office), to Brigadier-General A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 12th February 1890, No. 116-G.

There is no doubt that up to the date of Military Department letter No. 1135-D of 15th March 1889, from the Government of India, the Travancore Government has received stores from the Ordnance Department, but no provision can now be made to supply such stores without a reconsideration of the case by the Government of India and their sanction to the same accorded.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated 21st February 1890, No. 1315.

From Major-General E. H. H. COLLEN, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Brigadier-General A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, dated Simla, the 14th April 1890, No. 1486-D.

Arms—Native States.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1315,* dated 21st February 1890, and in reply to say, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Government of India sanction the entire indent submitted by the Travancore State for arms, accoutrements, &c., for use of the Nayar Brigade being complied with by the Ordnance Department.

* Enclosures returned.

2. The Director-General of Ordnance in India has been instructed accordingly.

ORDER IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, dated 3rd May 1890, No. 3060.

The foregoing letter from the Government of India communicated to the Political Department and the Inspector-General of Ordnance, with reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 7938, dated 14th November 1889, and No. 707, dated 29th January 1890.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Brigdr.-Genl.,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1890, No. 241.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(16)—*G.O., dated 27th June* 1894, *No.* 447, *Political.*

Read—G.O., dated 19th May 1894, No. 3072, Military.

Read—the following letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, dated Simla, the 2nd May 1894, No. 1986-D.

The Government of India, having had under consideration the question of the procedure to be observed in dealing with applications for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Police, Political Agents, Native States, &c., on the abolition of the Presidential Army system, have decided that requisitions for the issue or replacement of arms, other than rifled arms and ammunition, which Local Governments and Administrations are at present, or in future, may be authorized to dispose of, need not be referred to the Military Department, but may be sanctioned by the Local Governments or Administrations and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance of the circle concerned for compliance if the arms are available.

2. Requisitions for the supply of arms and ammunition which require the sanction of the Government of India should, however, continue to be forwarded to the Home or Foreign Department of the Government of India as the case may require.

Order—dated 19th May 1894, No. 3072, Military.

Communicated to the Political Department and the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

No. 1059.

MEMORANDUM.

The Military Department is requested to be so good as to state the cases in which the sanction of the Government of India will be required.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

25th May 1894.

From the Inspector-General of Ordnance, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 18th June 1894, No. I-4659.

It cannot be stated what applications will require the sanction of the Government of India until the nature of the demand is known. It may be mentioned, however, that the issue of rifled arms and ammunitions cannot be made under any circumstances without the previous sanction of the Government of India being obtained thereto.

2. Issues are now made periodically to the following Native States under the sanction of Government of India, and it will still be necessary for similar sanction to be obtained on each occasion on which such demands are preferred :—

Mysore Government.
Travancore Government.
Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

Order—dated 22nd June 1894, No. 3861, Military.

Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance be communicated to the Political Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. J. S. McLEOD, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

ORDER—dated 27th June 1894, No. 447, Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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(1).—SECTION X.—MISCELLANEOUS—BUILDINGS.

Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th October 1837, *No.* 393, *Political Department.*

READ—the following papers :—

From ROBERT CLERK, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George to J. S. FRASER, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with refe[rence] to his letter, dated the 25th ultimo.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorizes the occupation by the Travancore Sircar of the Government buildings at Trivandrum, on conditio[n] of their being maintained in an efficient state of repair, and being held availabl[e] for immediate surrender to Government on requisition if needed for purposes of the State, and directs that the guard over the above buildings furnished from Quilon be dispensed with.

From H. NEWILL, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Officer Commanding Nayar Brigade, dated Trivandrum, 31st July 1866, No. 1344.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 78 of the 22nd ultimo, proposing the removal of the arms from the Brigade barracks to the store-rooms, and in reply to inform you that I see no objection to their removal accordingly, on the understanding that, in accordance with the condition of the order of Government, dated the 24th October 1837, No. 393, these buildings shall be made immediately available for purposes of the British service, should such necessity arise.

2. I have requested the Engineer to prepare the requisite estimate for adopting the store-room for the purposes now proposed.

From Major R. N. CAMPBELL, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the Office[r] Commanding at Nagercoil, dated Trivandrum, 25th September 1836.

With reference to the withdrawing of the Company's Detachment at Nager-coil, will you do me the favour to furnish the bearer by name Ramaswamy, Barrac[k] Conicopoly at Trivandrum, with a list of any public property which may be unde[r] your charge, specifying its conditions for the purpose of enabling him to examin[e] and certify that the list is correct ; afterwards a receipt will be furnished to you, [if] required.

From Major R. N. CAMPBELL, Commanding Nayar Brigade, to the Offic[er] Commanding at Oodagherry, dated Trivandrum, 25th September 18[36].

With reference to the withdrawing of the Company's Detachment at Ooda-gherry and placing the public property under custody of a guard from the Nayar Brigade, will you do me the favour, before leaving the place, to furnish the bearer by name Ramaswamy, Barrack Conicopoly at Trivandrum, with a list of the public property under your charge, specifying its conditions for the purpose of enabling him to examine it and certify that the list is correct; afterwards a receipt will be furnished to you, if required.